

BRITISH CALL WILSON'S SPEECH EPOCH-MAKING

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Only a small portion of President Wilson's address to congress arrived in time to be printed in the first editions of the London morning newspapers and was not given special prominence. The principal pages of the second editions, however, were read completely to enable a big display of the main points of the address which is destined to cause an equal or greater sensation than the speech made Saturday by Premier Lloyd George.

In the introductory notes the president's address is called epoch-making, and the items in the program referring to freedom of the seas is made conspicuous by large headlines.

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial note in which it defers full comment until tomorrow expresses "keen satisfaction that President Wilson has once more seized a great occasion in order to give the lead, not only to his own nation, but to the conscience of civilization mankind."

"The effect produced by Premier Lloyd George's statement," it adds, "must be strengthened and deepened immensely by the appeal in which President Wilson again has exerted his unique authority, both moral and political, as the spokesman for the democratic future of a new world which is struggling to be."

Great War Document

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Approval of President Wilson's address to congress was heard on every side in Washington today. The opinion seemed universal that he had chosen the psychological moment to counteract any evil effects of Germany's latest peace propaganda.

Although some members professed to believe that the Germans had given the terms laid down acceptable as a basis of negotiations, most officials saw in the definite proposals of the address only a great war document clearing the atmosphere for the allies, heartening the Russians and furnishing a light for the German people if they chose to see it.

It was authoritatively stated that the president's speech to congress at this time in an effort to prevent resumption of negotiations between the Russians and Germans at Brest-Litovsk and counteract the duplicity of the Germans shown in their dealings with the Russians. In making his speech he assured that the Russo-German peace negotiations definitely had been broken off.

There were interesting talks by the installing officer, who brought a word of welcome and encouragement from the high court, and also by some of the newly elected officers. An informal musical program finished the evening, and refreshments were served.

MEETING OF HOSPITAL AID ASSOCIATION

A large attendance marked the annual meeting of the Lowell General Hospital Aid Association, which was held yesterday afternoon, in the reading room of the Middlesex Women's Club. The business transacted consisted of the election of officers for the ensuing year, the reading of the annual reports of the treasurer, secretary, and president, and the reading of an interesting letter from Dr. Charles M. Stowell. The meeting was followed by a social hour.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Mrs. Larkin T. Trull; vice presidents, Mrs. Henry A. Lambert, Mrs. Albert L. Paul; secretary, Mrs. John A. Faulkner; treasurer, Mrs. Walter L. Parker.

Social committee: Mrs. A. L. Paul; Miss Annie Poote, Mrs. George Mrs. John Foster, Mrs. F. Leon Gage, Mrs. William G. Spence.

Purchasing committee: Mrs. Larkin T. Trull, Miss Fannie Trull.

Cutting committee: Mrs. Albert Wilson, Mrs. Frank Kimball, Mrs. Ware Burke, Mrs. C. V. Morris, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. J. Arthur Bennett, Mrs. John W. Holton, Mrs. Bert McKinley, Mrs. Luther Cashin.

Directors from the various churches:

Baptist—First, Mrs. J. C. Flagg; Worthen Street, Mrs. William Williams.

Methodist—First, Mrs. S. N. Morris; Park Street, Mrs. Willis E. Hatch; Fifth Street, Mrs. Harry Swann; Chelmsford Street, Mrs. Perry Mooney.

Congregational—First, Mrs. Harry Dunlap; Mrs. G. M. Bixby; Eliot, Mrs. Fred Weston; Mrs. Charles D. Jones; Mrs. J. Arthur Bennett; Mrs. John W. Holton; Mrs. Bert McKinley, Mrs. Luther Cashin.

Episcopal—St. Anne's, Miss Jenkins; Bennett; St. John's, Mrs. Thomas Mathew.

Methodist—Worthen Street, Mrs. Charles Kidder; Highland, Mrs. Horace W. Hood; St. Paul's, Mrs. George M. Clark; Centralville, Mrs. Russell Clark.

Unitarian—First, Mrs. Adelia C. Keed.

Universalist—First, Mrs. A. S. MacLeod; Grace, Mrs. Henry A. Lambert and Miss Ellen A. Stillings.

Nurses' Alumnae association—Miss Adele R. Paul.

Chelmsford Centre—Mrs. Howard Adams.

The annual reports of the treasurer and secretary were of the usual interest, and the report of the president, Mrs. L. T. Trull, was as follows:

To the membership of the Lowell General Hospital Aid Association:

I received as a New Year's greeting these words: "Yesterday is gone, may it have gone gladly; tomorrow is to come, may it come happily; today is here, between yesterday and tomorrow, may it bring health, money, and good fortune. As I pass this greeting to you ladies, I may add: 1917 has gone and I am sure I voice all when I say that the work accomplished in this last year was done gladly, and the work which we finished this year will be done happily."

We have had all our regular meetings and the friends who were to furnish the entertainment have been able to do their part. A great deal of work has been finished, listen: Thirty-two hundred yards of dozen dresses have been delivered to the hospital. This past year has been one of great service to our country given by the ladies in the work so nobly done for the Red Cross and other like organizations, but at the same time we have neglected our work at home.

Larger calls are being made upon us this year. Our friend, Mr. Frederick Fanning Ayer, has given us a hospital which, when completed, will stand at the front among hospitals, but in order to equip the 100 new beds and new operating room, a great deal of sewing is required by the ladies. By putting on enthusiasm and vigor, we can accomplish anything. One has only to go to the hospital and see how much our work means to the doctors in the operating room, the nurses in the ward room and the appreciation shown by most of the patients in the comfort and care which they get from our supplies, to make us renew our interest and zeal to accomplish the work which we are asked to do.

Before closing I wish to thank everyone who in any way assisted in the work. The work could not have been accomplished if it had not been for the co-operation of the ladies.

Respectfully submitted,

HANNAH J. TRULL

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL

The regular meeting of J. N. Jacques council, U. St. Jean Baptiste d'A., was held at the rooms of the Centralville Social club last night. The principal business of the meeting was the installation of officers by Organizer Joseph A. Croteau of Augusta, Me. The following were the officers installed for the ensuing term: President, Pierre A. Brousseau; vice president, Adelina Bouchard; preceptor and secretary, Narcisse Gadbois; treasurer, Alfred J-

POLICE HOLD ANNUAL CONCERT AND BALL

Associate hall was a bower of beauty last night, the occasion being the 30th annual concert and ball of the Lowell Police Relief association. It is needless to say that there was a large attendance, for every member of the "finest" who was on duty, was present, and neat clean blue uniforms adorned by brass buttons vied with the gowns by the ladies in attendance. It was one of the most successful affairs ever conducted by the organization.

There were a number of visitors from out of town including Joseph D. Splane of Swampscott; H. V. Murray, P. J. Curry, Dennis Mulcahy, M. J. Dunn and J. J. Dunn of Lawrence.

The decorations were beautiful, the stage background being set with large American flags, white potted plants and the red, white and blue bunting, covered the front of the platform. The front of the gallery also presented an artistic appearance, it being covered with white bunting, caught up with greenery and cut flowers. Streamers of red, white and blue, were suspended from the centre chandelier to the sides of the walls. There were neat lace curtains on the windows and the varicolored lights added splendor to the scene.

The concert program, given by the Miner-Doyle orchestra, was varied and enjoyable, it being as follows:

March, "Second Connecticut National Guard"; Reeses; overture, Raymond Thomas; concert waltz, "Wedding of the Winds"; Hall; selection from "Oh Boy"; Kern; finale march militaire, "Sons of Uncle Sam"; McCoy.

List of Officers

The officers were:

General manager, Superintendent Redmond Welch.

Assistant general manager, Deputy Supt. Hugh Downey.

Flour marshal, John J. Fanning.

Assistant flour marshals, Frank Carey and Daniel N. Lynch.

Aids, P. H. Bagley, J. J. Ganley, E. N. Braeull, J. E. Burke, S. J. Castles, P. Cawley, M. J. Clancy, H. W. Clement, J. H. Clark, A. J. Cooney, D. C. Donovan, P. Dwyer, P. J. Frawley, W. H. Grady, J. F. Healey, J. Hickson, E. Holland, L. E. Ingalls, M. Kierman, J. E. Conway, J. J. Dooley, E. F. Flanagan, C. J. Gennell, C. A. Hamilton, T. H. Hessian, E. E. Hill, J. H. Howard, J. S. Kennedy, L. J. Lamoreaux, S. Lane, M. J. Lennon, J. Lincoln, N. Sullivan, J. Lynch, J. Markham, F. K. Marshall, P. F. McManamon, W. H. Wilson, J. H. Whitworth, W. A. Wilson, J. Boyle, J. Considine, M. Connolly, W. L. Keegan, M. J. McCann, J. P. McNally, T. B. Riley, C. S. Sharkey and P. B. Clark.

Reception committee: Supt. Redmond Welch, chairman; Deputy Supt. Hugh Downey, Capt. Thos. R. Atkinson, Capt. James Brosnan; Lieut. John F. Freeman, Lieut. Alex Duncan, Lieut. Martin Connor, Sergt. Hugh Maguire, Sergt. Bartholomew Ryan, Sergt. Thomas McCloskey, Sergt. David Petrie, Sergt. Samuel Bigelow, Lieut. Martin Maher, Inspector John A. Walsh, Patrolmen P. T. Conroy, A. M. Creamer, J. J. Donovan, J. Farley, J. Iluse, T. J. Kelley, A. Cossette, J. F. Cullen, A. F. Dredett, R. I. Goggin, Joseph Johnson, W. H. Kenney, W. H. Regan, P. Flaherty, J. Gillis, G. W. Sheridan, H. E. Somers, J. J. Sullivan, P. Sullivan, J. W. Swanwick, O. J. Tansky, J. T. Whelan, M. H. Winn, O. J. Connors, T. F. Coleman, M. B. Crowe, F. J. Donovan, T. J. Dwyer, M. Rourke, D. W. Lane, H. Goldrick, R. Kane, L. G. A. I. Lemay, J. R. McNally, T. A. Molony, F. H. Moore, J. J. Mulry, P. F. Noonan, O. O'Brien, M. O'Connell, C. T. O'Keefe, M. O'Neill, A. J. Page, G. E. Palmer, W. H. Quinlan.

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Commissioner of police: Major Perry D. Thompson.

Electrician: M. J. Burns.

WITERS IN BIG LEAGUE

Patsy Donovan says: "I remember when I was managing the old Lowell club, we had a girl, Bernice, the old sprinter, reported one day for the team, but as a ball player Bernice was a joke. I hired Bernice anyway, as I thought that he would be good advertising, and besides, might be able to show the boys a thing or two about running. Bernie taught all the team a lot about sprinting and did the team a world of good. He drew down good money as coach, and often in practice before a game I used to play Bernie in the outfield and would knock 'em wide simply to make him run faster. He took a picture in action and he drew many hand from the fans. I believe that if every club had just such a trainer it would mean more base hits."—Lawrence Tribune.

Such an announcement, it was declared, could lead but to one result, a decision of the Reichstag to accept the challenge of the United States and the allies and enter upon negotiations with the United States and the allies to end the war.

The view of this official and others of high standing, supported by foreign diplomats, is that if Germany is sincerely desirous of bringing the war to an end in an honorable and just manner and is willing to stand by the resolution passed by the Reichstag in July last, which many believe was a genuine expression of the will of the German people by the majority of the elective assembly, the world may be on the threshold of peace.

A high official asserted that the action of the German Reichstag toward peace might determine with certainty now whether there exists in Germany a government with which the United States and the allies can deal.

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JEANNETTE RANKIN SENDS MESSAGE TO WOMEN



MISS JEANNETTE RANKIN, "THE LADY FROM MONTANA"

The Hon. Jeannette Rankin, representative in congress from Montana, America's only congresswoman, has telegraphed to the women of the country through the newspaper asking all to appeal for solid support of the suffrage amendment.

Miss Rankin's message reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The immediate work for all woman citizens of the United States is to go to the men, the voters of their respective districts, and tell them the political leaders, and strongly urge them to telegraph to their congressmen to vote yes on the

federal suffrage amendment on January 10.

"If American women are to be helped to enfranchisement by federal action the Susan B. Anthony amendment must receive two-thirds majority of the votes of congress; and although there is a good favorable majority now, one dissenting vote may lose a battle in the fight for democracy in this country that has been going on for the last 70 years."

"The women feel that an overwhelming majority is now due them, and while the appeals of votess who have proved futile for more than half a century we may look for a respectful response to appeals wired by the voters of the country."

proposition for honorary membership was received.

Officers for the ensuing six months were installed by District Deputy Grand Master P.G. Frederick C. M. Sills and wife, Conductor P.G. Willis Bowles and Secretary P.G. Arthur J. Willis as follows: G.M., John Corfield; N.G., John W. Foster; R.S. to N.G., John Everett; L.S. to N.G., Joseph Marsden; V.G., Frank Cleveland; R.S. to V.G., Arthur Cleveland; L.S. to V.G., William Bamford; E.S., William Mack; P.S., John Orrell; treasurer, Isaac Tinker; chaplain, Willis Bowles; warden, Arthur J. Willis; conductor, Arthur Capper; chief

The regular meeting of Loyal Wamesit Lodge was held Monday night at Encampment hall in the Odd Fellows building. There was a large attendance and considerable routine business was transacted. Officers of the organization submitted their reports and one

new member was installed: President Frank Cleveland, first president, Frank Lightfoot, second president; John Corfield, secretary; Willis E. Bowles, treasurer; Arthur J. Willis; Insid guard; Arthur Cleveland; chief of staff; Willis Bowles; trustees; Robert Mitten and Harry W. Short; pianist; A. J. Henderson. The installing officer was P.G. Arthur Capper, whose remarks were well received. He said, as each incumbent appeared before him, was truly marvelous and was delivered in a most judicious manner. The conductor was P.G. James MacAdie, who performed his part with his customary skill and dispatch. As the new president took the chair it was voted to have Secretary W. Bowles installed as conductor of the new committee which the examining board had met.

Lieut. Col. Henry B. Joy, of the United States Signal corps, who arrived in Boston yesterday in connection with the examination of the men, announced that the Signal corps does not merely desire mechanics, but insists upon men with experience as foremen and superintendents in motor factories or service stations.

Examinations Began Today

The examining board, consisting of Lieut. Col. M. T. Tichenor, chairman; Major W. G. Stetson, vice-chairman; Lt. Col. John Corfield, secretary; Willis E. Bowles; treasurer; Arthur J. Willis; Insid guard; Arthur Cleveland; chief of staff; John H. Mills; assistant chief of staff; Willis Bowles; trustees; Robert Mitten and Harry W. Short; pianist; A. J. Henderson. The installing officer was P.G. Arthur Capper, whose remarks were well received. He said, as each incumbent appeared before him, was truly marvelous and was delivered in a most judicious manner. The conductor was P.G. James MacAdie, who performed his part with his customary skill and dispatch. As the new president took the chair it was voted to have Secretary W. Bowles installed as conductor of the new committee which the examining board had met.

"This board has found a splendid response from excellent foremen and superintendents of the various motor plants and large service stations. It has been trying to get men over the dust, fog, smoke, heat, cold, noise and experience, but what it wants is men of ability who know all sorts of motor vehicles and understand machinery and repair work.

"Men of that type will be taken into this new regime for overseas service, to the rank of first and second lieutenants and they will be needed for immediate service abroad behind the fighting lines.

Many Applicants for Places

There are said to be a large number of applicants awaiting examination in Boston, and this new branch of the military service is regarded as being very important. Large numbers of mechanics are required for this important work overseas, and it is important that we shall have able and efficient men to do the services of the men in the regiments.

"We have met some criticism from large industrial concerns because they do not take to the idea of having their foremen and superintendents taken from them. Of course those men are highly valuable to the factories, but it is obvious that the industrial institutions of America can promote or train others to these positions because of the vast resources of the country in mechanical workmen, while over seas we will only have such resources as we take with us."

"We are asking nothing for men between the ages of 28 and 35 years for these commissions in the new regiment. The men must be native-born Americans or naturalized citizens, and must bring with them three letters of recommendation as to character and citizenship. The examinations will determine their mechanical qualifications."

Her attorneys contend that the law was unconstitutional in that it would prevent duly licensed physicians from giving advice and help to married patients. Regarding this the court said that Mrs. Sanger was not a physician and that the general rule applied that no one could plead the unconstitutionality of a law except the person affected thereby.

The court also ruled that physicians did not practice physicians giving advice or help in good faith to a married person to cure or prevent disease, and that the protection afforded the physician would also extend to a druggist or vendor acting upon a physician's prescription or order.

The bill charges that the powers of the mayor are being usurped and until such time as a referendum election shall be held and the results determined, the commission has no legal right to take control of the police department.

It is further set forth that more than 10,000 duly qualified electors of the state of Maine petitioned for a

referendum on the constitutionality of the bill.

In making the announcement of the result of the letter yesterday Mr. Wright said it was from an American business man now located in Canada, who was a passenger on the ship with Mr. Balfour.

The letter says that the steamer was the Balfour and that it left New York Aug. 27. After three days at sea, coming up river and Halifax and remaining there 11 days, Aug. 18, it was joined by 11 convoys from New York and 30 destroyers, and the trap was begun. Out at sea, the letter says, eight British men-of-war joined them.

At 7 o'clock Sept. 14, the letter goes on, "we were entering the English channel our captain, a rock from a British warship that was anchored for the night, which notified him that there was a submarine back of him, on receipt of which information he turned his ship at right angles and the shot intended for us passed by."

The American war vessel that was on our left, enveloped itself in a dense black smoke and was on top of the submarine before it could adjust itself to submerge, and blew it up."

Each day Miss Louise Felt, baggage-woman at Verda, Nov., loads and unloads whole trunks of trunks by simply saying, "Thank you" to the druggist.

FULL SET TEETH.....\$5 UP
GOLD FILINGS\$1.00 UP
GOLD CROWNS\$3 and \$5
PORCELAIN CROWNS\$4.50
ESTIMATE AND ADVICE FREE

Dr. T. J. King 137 MERRIMACK STREET
Nurse in Attendance Phone 3800
Hours: 9 to 8. Sundays by Appointment

French Spoken

INTERESTING LETTERS FROM LOWELL SOLDIERS IN THE WAR ZONE

Rev. Joseph M. Blais, a native of this city, who at one time was bursar of St. Joseph's parish and chaplain of St. Joseph's College alumni and now with the United States army in France, has written a very interesting letter to Wolfred P. Caisse, Jr., former president of the alumni, in which he states that he has opened a Knights of Columbus club in France and would like to receive the Lowell papers for the benefit of the Massachusetts boys who have joined his organization.

Rev. Fr. Blais received his early education at St. Joseph's college, this city, and later completed his course at the Holy Angels' college, Buffalo, and the Ottawa university. Shortly after his ordination he was assigned to San An-

tonio, Tex., and after a few years came to Lowell, being connected with St. Joseph's parish as bursar. From Lowell he was transferred to Plattsburgh, N. Y., and a few months ago after receiving permission from his superiors he enlisted in the United States army as chaplain and before leaving for "over there" he paid a brief visit to his Lowell friends and relatives.

REV. JOSEPH M. BLAIS

We hear that Euclid (a brother), has been drafted, examined and accepted. If it is so we would advise him to enlist in the medical corps as an ambulance driver for it is a fairly good job. We wish him all kinds of luck and the best of health while in the service. I suppose, mother, you think it very hard to have three boys in the service, but think of the people out here in France where in many cases a father and three or four sons are in the service, leaving the mother alone to support three or four minor children. The women here work and they receive 40 or 50 cents a day for their labor, which consists chiefly of washing for the American soldiers. Most of the families are not living but barely existing. Our lot is a good one compared with that of the natives, for we eat three meals a day and have a good bed, while they get along on two meals a day, minus a good deal of the necessities of life. Sugar and bread are very scarce and food costs about twice as much as in America. The French soldiers receive 40 cents a day for their meals, while they are served two meals a day, while we are being paid \$1 a day and get three squares every day. Believe me the American soldiers are better off than any of the other soldiers of the allies.

Woolen socks and woolen helmets would be gladly received, for they

Dear Old Friend—Do you know how many former members of St. Joseph's college are with the American Expeditionary forces in France? If I can get in touch with a few more, I will start an overseas council of St. Joseph's College alumni and, of course, we shall call on the Lowell association to furnish a smoke for our deliberations. But here is the point of my letter: "To you and family, to the former and present directors and to the entire alumni, speed my cordial wishes for all the blessings of Yuletide and the new year."

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Since leaving America I have met a few Lowell boys. Eugene Ricard and I have been exchanging letters and we should meet before long. Later on I will tell you of my night work in this part of France. One of the Knights of Columbus club I have just started. I wish someone would send us The Sun for our reading room, for I am sure the Massachusetts men would be interested readers. Devotedly yours,

REV. JOSEPH M. BLAIS.

U.S.A.P.O. 701, France.

Dec. 17, 1917.

Dear Old Friend—Do you know how many former members of St. Joseph's college are with the American Expeditionary forces in France? If I can get in touch with a few more, I will start an overseas council of St. Joseph's College alumni and, of course, we shall call on the Lowell association to furnish a smoke for our deliberations. But here is the point of my letter: "To you and family, to the former and present directors and to the entire alumni, speed my cordial wishes for all the blessings of Yuletide and the new year."

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REV. JOSEPH M. BLAIS.

U.S.A.P.O. 701, France.

Dec. 8, 1917.

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Brothers in France

The following letter was received recently by Mrs. Elodie Favreau of Lakeview avenue from her two sons, Urgel and Pierre, two members of the firm of Favreau Bros. electricians, who are serving Uncle Sam in France; My Dear Mother:

We have received your letter and as



PIERRE FAVREAU

are badly needed at this time of year. Pierre has received the prayer book you sent him as well as the box of chewing tobacco, the box of chocolates and the box of cigarettes and he has divided with Urgel. Pierre is having a great time with the French girls, he states they have nothing against the Lowell girls. Write twice a week whether you get news from us or not, for a letter from Lowell is as welcome as the flowers in May.

When Pierre joined the army he did not know much about washing, but now you should see him at the tub. He is becoming an expert in the laundry business. The two young men close their let-

tters with a short note from their aunt, "With love, RAY."

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THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

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WILSON'S GREAT SPEECH

In his speech to congress yesterday President Wilson put the Prussian junkers in the pillory. He has reiterated the principles for which the United States is at war—world freedom and world peace enforced by a league of nations—and he has, moreover, given in detail the outlines of the territorial readjustments that must be made and agreed to by the central powers before the entente allies lay down their arms.

This address coming so soon after that of Premier Lloyd George and following in the main the same general lines, with the exception of the attitude towards Russia, has brought the peace offensive to the side of the allies and places upon Germany the responsibility for further continuance of the war.

Germany has been claiming that she fights for her national existence against the aggression of rival powers.

The speech of Mr. George, and still more that of President Wilson, exposes this piece of hypocrisy. The Kaiser has repeatedly asserted that Germany fights for the freedom of the seas, for equality of trade and economic justice after the war, together with an untrammeled opportunity to conduct and develop her trade and commerce with the nations of the earth. All these things will follow the peace which President Wilson says the United States in common with her allies is fighting for. It only remains for the central powers to accept the terms and conditions upon which this peace can be established and thus end the war.

What are these conditions?

Speaking in general terms they are, that Germany shall give up the territory she has taken from other nations during this war and that she shall restore Alsace and Lorraine to France, self-determination of government and allegiance for the subject peoples, the reduction of armaments to the force necessary for domestic safety and the enforcement of world peace by an international body representing the nations of the world—all these under these specific covenants for mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to large and small states alike.

But perhaps the most remarkable and eloquent part of President Wilson's address was his stand in support of the democracy of Russia. After picturing Russia at the mercy of the central powers, her power apparently shattered but her spirit unbroken, he said:

"Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some day may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist that people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace."

In that stand the president made up for the regrettable weakness of Lloyd George in practically admitting that Russia had placed herself beyond the assistance of the allies.

In addition, the president emphasized the point that the processes of peace when they are begun shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind.

That meets the Kaiser's expressed apprehension of an economic boycott of Germany after the war.

This speech of the president puts the conditions upon which the allies will make peace in such clear and succinct form that it will be difficult even for Germany to distort them. The fourteen articles constituting all the conditions necessary for the establishment of world freedom and universal peace are terse, plain, just and reasonable. For the attainment these principles of world freedom and universal peace, says the president, the people of these United States are determined to fight and therefore "to devote their lives, their honor and everything they possess."

DAMAGE TO SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Who is responsible for the damage to the school buildings by the bursting of pipes and cracking of bowls and perhaps also the bursting of some boilers during the cold spell?

We have heretofore suggested that it would be advisable to put the commissioners and some other officials under bonds to protect the city against their neglect or mismanagement.

This matter of having the heating apparatus of about fifteen school buildings damaged by freezing, shows the necessity of some such precaution. We are told that the janitors are under the school department and that they were told to close up the schools during the holidays. Would any janitor or member of the school board close up his own house and leave it untenanted during such a cold spell without turning off the water and emptying the boilers? Had this been thoroughly done there would be no damage from the intense cold. The janitors must have understood this thoroughly; and it seems that this precaution should be adopted in any cold spell during which the schools are vacant and no fires lighted. Another question involved is, whether the fact that the janitors are controlled by the school board, relieves the building department from the responsibility for the safety of the buildings.

If the janitors from one cause or another fail to perform their duty and

rain insects are colored by the leaf on which they feed.

The street car we came down town this morning was quite comfortable; we had sugar in our tea at noon and during the day the coal man arrived with the last of an order of coal purchased in July. We should worry?

Confidence in the Mayor
Sunday morning a little boy telephoned to Mayor Ashley to ask if he could not get some coal. "There are six of us," he said in answer to questions, "and we haven't a bit of coal in the house." The mayor said he would try to get him some, and did go out to his own coal yard. "We are not yet delivered the coal he wanted." He said afterwards that the joy shown when he landed the coal in the house repaid him for his trouble, but what touched him most was the fact that when he got there the kindly wood-odd bits of wood the kids had picked up—was all laid in the stove, knew you'd bring the coal. Mr. Ashley told the boy to tell him "so we are all ready for it."—New Bedford Standard.

SHOULD FOLLOW WILSON

As the labor situation created by the war develops I am more interested than ever in throwing all the safeguards possible around the labor of women and children in order that no intolerable or injurious burden may be placed on them. . . ." That's President Wilson, speaking his mind in a recent letter to the National Child Labor Committee.

The president's statement should be of particular interest right now to some of the gentlemen interested in the packing industry in Chicago, from where it has been lately reported that women were found working both day and night shifts—a desperate and pitiful effort to make up the difference between a slender wage and the high cost of living—with only four or five hours for sleep out of each 24.

It would be well if senators and congressmen at Washington, and state legislators elsewhere, who have bills to get off their chests which would let down the bars on child labor and female drudgery, as "war measures," could begin to realize just how sadly out of step they really are.

Postmaster General Burleson, too, with his corps of underpaid postal employees and his proclamations against unionism and organization, might find an object lesson in the Wilson brand of liberalism.

THE POT AND KETTLE

The city of Everett has elected a new mayor who takes the first opportunity of slaying his predecessor. This is a rather ungentlemanly course. Had Mayor Weeks proceeded to carry out a more sensible and dignified policy than that of his predecessor he might have convinced the public that he is above political bushwhacking. By his bitter and virulent attack, he has demonstrated the fact that he resembles his predecessor in the matter of being radical, foolishly aggressive and sensational. Mayor Weeks will have to show by his acts rather than by words that he is a better executive than former Mayor Mullen.

WHERE SOCIALISTS ARE RIGHT

We entirely agree with the German socialist party in demanding that the government shall abandon the idea of annexation which it tries to disguise by various stipulations. The socialists also demand that the subject peoples be given the unrestricted right of self determination of their form of government and their allegiance, if any, to other governments.

RAILROAD BILL

Opposition to the administration railroad bill is to be expected. If any improvements are offered Director McAdoo will gladly accept them. So will President Wilson.

There is scarcely anything the government can do to prevent fraud and protect the public that does not injure somebody. Hence the opposition to the most benevolent laws.

SEEN AND HEARD

A Fletcher street car is something that runs now and then.

Better not take things too easy—unless they belong to you.

"Little things are little things, but faithfulness in little things is something great."

Life is too short to make an enemy of a man by refusing to laugh at his jokes.

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3,000,000 TONS OF SHIPS TO BE BUILT IN 1918

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—America's development of the government's probable output of merchant ships in 1918 was put at 3,000,000 tons yesterday by Homer L. Ferguson, president and general manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co., testifying at the Senate shipbuilding inquiry. Estimates frequently made of from five to eight million tons, he declared, were misleading to the public and should not be permitted to go unchallenged.

The greatest obstacle now in the way of rapid construction, Mr. Ferguson said, is poor housing facilities for shipyard workers. His story of housing conditions at Newport News so stirred the committee that a sub-committee comprising Chairman Fletcher and Senator Harding was appointed to confer immediately with the proper government officials with a view to obtaining immediate relief there and elsewhere.

The testimony of Mr. Ferguson, for whom a favorable reception had a visible impression on the committee, did not hesitate to criticize the shipping board and the Emergency Fleet corporation, and held them to blame in large measure for the slow

CONSTIPATION IS A PENALTY OF AGE

Nothing is so essential to health in advancing age as freedom and normal activity of the bowels. It makes one feel younger and fresher, and fore-stalls colds, piles, fevers, and other dependent ills.

Cathartics and purgatives are violent and drastic in action and should be avoided. A mild, effective laxative, recommended by physicians and thousands who have used it, is far preferable. This is the combination of simple laxative herbs with pepto-bismal sold by druggists under the name of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepto. It costs only fifty cents a bottle; a trial bottle, free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 456 Washington St., Monticello, Illinois.

There is no limit to the amount of ships this country can build if it really sets itself to the task. The shipyards already built and those building can turn out 6,000,000 tons of ships annually under proper conditions and the country could, if put to it, add still other yards and produce 10,000,000 tons a year. But it cannot be done without man power, and man power cannot be obtained unless houses are provided.

"It is just as necessary for the government to build houses for shipyard workers as it is to build ships. It must do it if it gets ships. If I had the power I would commandeer houses, and I think the government should do this. There is talk of working men two and three shifts. In our yard we have not enough men to work one shift, and in one house I know of 18 persons are living in four rooms. We have not the time to build houses, but the duty of the government is to put them up. We are ready to furnish the land."

Members of the commission were interested to know what had caused the delay in the government's providing housing facilities for shipyards, and Mr. Ferguson replied that he thought it was due to a lack of coordination by the War and Navy departments, the shipping board and the council of national defense. In Newport News, he said, the growth of the military establishment had absorbed all available housing.

Concentration of shipyards in the Philadelphia district was criticized by Mr. Ferguson, as likely to increase the difficulty of finding and to add to railroad congestion. The industry, he said, should have been scattered more along the coasts.

Shipbuilding in established yards

was hampered instead of expedited, Mr. Ferguson said, when the fleet corporation commandeered construction until December, he declared, the corporation was unwilling to pay additional costs for speeding up building operations, although the private owners of ships under construction always were ready to pay for speed.

Wooden construction was delayed,

Mr. Ferguson said, because the corporation supplied iron, which had to be

shipped to the yards.

Changes in specifications caused delays, he said, when the corporation had started with a few ships and developed the type it wanted.

"Then it got stuck," he said.

At Marlboro, Hon. Charles F. McCarthy, a democrat who has been in the legislature and senate for several years, a representative, was appointed auditor of accounts of that city and the auditor's office was offered by Rev. William E. Purnick, a Lowell boy now stationed at Marlboro. When in the senate Mr. McCarthy collaborated with Senator Bartholomew F. O'Donnell in his bill to prohibit the corporation from employing him as general manager of the fleet corporation." Senator Martin asked.

"Yes," Mr. Ferguson replied.

Sen. Martin was aroused over the housing problem.

"The housing is needed that badly,"

said he, "the government can get the money within 15 hours for the purpose.

It can get it before you leave the city."

"Then I'll stay," said Mr. Ferguson.

George M. Andrews, an officer of the New York Shipbuilding Co., which has

plants at Camden, N. J., said his company wanted to add on a large number of employees but could not transport them to and from its yards.

At a hustling bee in Somerset, Ky., a light yellow ear bore red grains in the form of an almost perfect cross. The ear was placed on exhibition and attracted much attention, adding considerably to the town's Red Cross subscription.

The new mayor of Northampton sprang something new in his inauguration by strongly recommending that all highways be paved with cement.

The first thing done by the mayor of Pittsburgh after receiving his official seal in which he declared against

the vice was to appoint former City Engineer David Hartwell to the position

of public works, and the council promptly turned down the appointment.

Another List Exhausted

While the appointment of four supernumerary police officers by Mayor O'Donnell a week or more ago, exhausted the civil service eligible list,

his subsequent appointment of another sergeant practically exhausted the list for sergeants making another examination necessary should the present mayor or any future head of the public safety department desire to appoint an additional sergeant. When Sergeant Wilson was appointed to act as Captain Painter and Thomas Riley were the only men on the eligible list. As the civil service law requires the choice of three names in making one appointment, the removal of Sergeant Wilson's name therefrom, by his appointment leaves the list with but two names.

Hence the present necessity of another examination before another appointment can be made. The last examination which was held four years ago had not over half a dozen applicants and three of them have since been appointed. Sergeants Petrie, Bige-

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FULL TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS ON WAR AIMS

Below is printed the full text of Pres. Wilson's address to congress which was briefly reported in yesterday's 6 o'clock edition.

Full Text of Message

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The president spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the congress:

"Once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the central empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible basis for a general peace. Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between Russian representatives and representatives of the central powers to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement. The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite program of the concrete application of those principles. The representatives of the central powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific program of practical terms was added. That program proposed no concessions at all, either to sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the population with whose fortunes he dealt but meant, in a word, that the central empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power. It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement which they at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own peoples' thought and purpose, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the military leaders who have no thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination.

Negotiations Full of Significance

"The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the central empires speaking? For the minorities of their respective parishes, or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and of the Balkan states which have not yet become their associates in this war? The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely, and in the true spirit of modern democracy that the conferences they have been holding with the German and Turkish statesmen should be open, with all the world as audience, and all the world has been audience, as was desired. To whom have we been listening, then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German Reichstag of the ninth of July last, the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening, in fact, to both, pronounced and in open and hopeless contradiction? There are very serious and pressing questions. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

Germans Again Challenge Adversaries

"But whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the central empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what settlement they would deem just and satisfactory. There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to, and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once but again we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the international community, not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definitive terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them. Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the central powers, uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only source of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statement of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the right conception of his responsibility ought for a moment permit himself to condone this tragic and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifices are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does.

Our Desire to Help Russia

"There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the somber moving voices with which the aroused soul of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power, apparently shattered, and yet their soul is not sub驯ed. They will not yield either in principle or in action. Their conception of what is right of what is human and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they have refused to compromise their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe. They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what if in anything our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs; and I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond with the same frankness and frankness. Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

Practices of Peace to be Open
"It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they

taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

"V.—A free, open-minded and absolute impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon a strict observance of the principles that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

"VI.—The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in behalf of her unhampered development.

"VII.—An unparalleled opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national polity and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her neighbors in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguishing from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unsalfish sympathy.

"VIII.—Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in communion with all other free peoples of the world. No single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and demanded for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure of international law is for ever impaired.

"IX.—All French territories should be freed and the German portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly 50 years should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

"X.—A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

"XI.—The peoples of Austria-Hungary, which, plighted to the nation, we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

"XII.—Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the other Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political independence and economic independence entered into.

"XIII.—The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman empire should be assured a secure sovereignty. The conditions among the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened

"IV.—Adequate guarantees given and

free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

"XIV.—An independent Polish state should be erected within a strict observance of the principles that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

"XV.—A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

Stand Together Until End

"In regard to these essential recitations of wrong and assertions of right, we feel ourselves to be intimate parts of all the governments and peoples associated together against the aggressors. We cannot be separated from ourselves. We stand together to the end.

"For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved, but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace, such as can be secured by removing the chief provocations to war which this program removes. We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of peaceful enterprise such as have made her record so bright and very enviable.

Do Not Wish to Crush Germany

"We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade, if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of master.

"Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institution. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part that we should know what her spokesmen speak for when they speak of justice or for the relishing majority or for the military party, and the men whose creed is imperial domination.

Justice to All People

"We have spoken now, surely, in terms too moderate to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole program I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to an equal tenure of earth and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation, no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle, and

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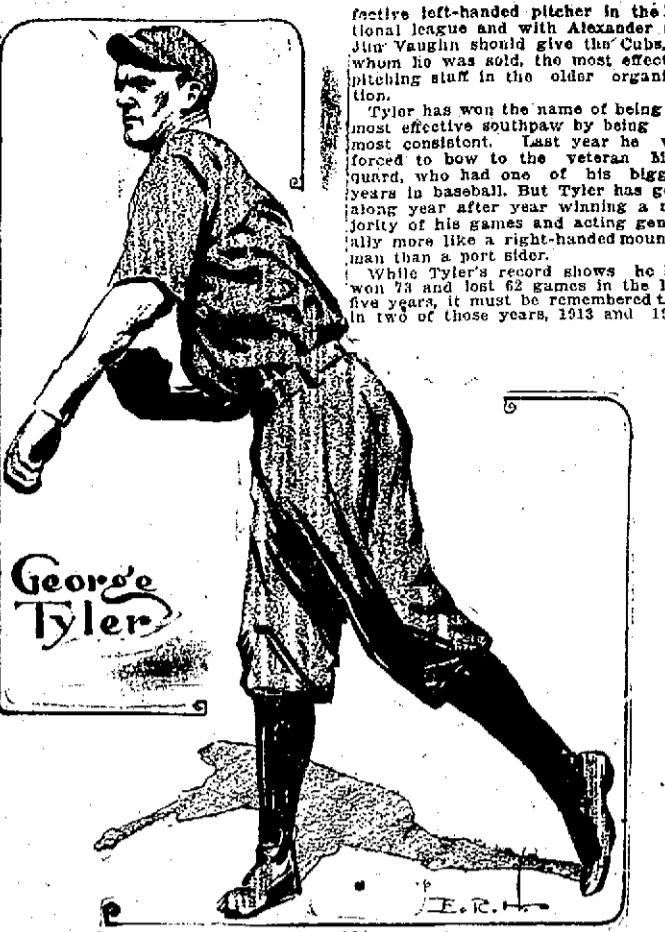
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MOST CONSISTENT SOUTHPAW WILL HELP ALEXANDER

factive left-handed pitcher in the National League and with Alexander and Jim Vaughn should give the Cubs, to whom he was sold, the most effective pitching staff in the older organization.

Tyler has won the name of being the most effective southpaw by being the most consistent. Last year he was forced to bow to the veteran Marquard, who had one of his biggest years in baseball. But Tyler has gone along year after year winning a majority of his games and acting generally more like a right-handed moundsman than a port sider.

While Tyler's record shows he has won 73 and lost 62 games in the last five years, it must be remembered that in two of those years, 1913 and 1917,



With the passing of George Tyler his club was hopelessly outclassed and in 1918 he lost but one game more than he won, the count being 16 won and 17 lost while his club was finishing a bad sixth with 69 won and 82 lost.

Tyler has been called the most ef-

McDonald, Alex. Williams, R. R. Gumb, R. F. Nelligan, Robert C. Deming, Joseph Hergstrom, S. Wales Dixon, Robert C. Paradis, Charles E. Gallagher.

BIG ATHLETIC EVENT AT STATE ARMORY

One of the biggest athletic events

staged in Lowell since the building of the Ayer cantonment and some time before for that matter, will be held next Wednesday evening, a week from tonight, at the Westford street armory.

The affair will be known as a military athletic carnival and will introduce the best talent from Camp Devens as well as the pick of local stars in track events and boxing. The Lowell high school track team will be well represented as will the YMCA athletes. The entire proceeds of the affair will be turned over to the athletic fund of the soldiers at Ayer.

A meeting of the executive committee in charge of the affair of which Mayor Perry D. Thompson is chairman, was held yesterday afternoon at 4:30 in the mayor's reception room at city hall and considerable headway was made in the organization of plans.

Lieut. Robert C. Deming, representing the athletic council of the 76th division, was present and with his aid the following program of events was agreed upon:

Fifty-yards, 440-yards, 50-yards hurdles, rescue race, 220-yards, 550-yards, one mile, and three boxing bouts.

R. F. Nelligan, Lieut. John E. Bruce, in charge of athletics at Camp Devens and they have promised to send the best talent of the cantonment to Lowell for the meet. It is probable that 75 soldier athletes will make the journey to this city. On Jan. 23 Camp Devens is to be represented at a big athletic meet in New York and the Lowell affair will be somewhat in the nature of a tryout for the event.

The soldiers are all anxious to make the trip to the big city and this means that they will do their best in Lowell next Wednesday evening.

Besides the athletic events there will be concert numbers by one of the military bands from Ayer and after the boxing events there is to be dancing until midnight. The athletic events will run from 5 to 10 p.m.

Owing to the fact that this entertainment is to be of the highest grade obtainable and also because the proceeds are going entirely to the soldiers themselves, the committee has decided that a general admission price of 50 cents and \$1 for reserved seats are wholly within reason. Tickets will be placed on sale within a day or two.

The committee will hold its first meeting tomorrow afternoon at five o'clock in the mayor's reception room. It is hoped that every member will be present in order that the various details of the affair may be cleaned up in a proper manner.

The committee includes Mayor Perry D. Thompson, chairman; Robert F. MacLean, James B. Reilly, W. H. Bolger, John V. Keenan, Alfred Armstrong, Frederick Murphy, George Emsley, Robert F. Thomas, Joseph L. Gare, Frederick R. Woodward, Harold

McDonald, Alex. Williams, R. R. Gumb, R. F. Nelligan, Robert C. Deming, Joseph Hergstrom, S. Wales Dixon, Robert C. Paradis, Charles E. Gallagher.

LIEUT. "HOBIE" BAKER DOWNS GERMAN

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The former captain of the Princeton football team, now serving in the flying corps, brought down his first German plane Saturday.

The Lewis high school track team will be well represented as will the YMCA athletes.

The entire proceeds of the affair will be turned over to the athletic fund of the soldiers at Ayer.

The Princeton football captain referred to in this despatch is probably Lieut. "Hobey" Baker, who is now with the American flying corps in France. Recently his work in the air attracted much attention. He was not only a football star but a crack hockey player on the Princeton team.

HERZOG TRADED TO THE BOSTON BRAVES

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The New York National league club announced last night that it had traded Second Baseman Charles L. Herzog, captain of last year's championship club, to the Boston Nationals for Second Baseman Lawrence Doyle and Pitcher Jesse Barnes.

The transaction closed a big three-cornered deal involving the Chicago, New York and Boston clubs. Chicago recently sent Doyle and Catcher Wilson to Boston in exchange for Pitcher Ty-

Doe. Herzog has now figured in five different deals made by the New York club. He came to the Giants in 1908, and in 1910 Herzog and Outfielder W. H. Collins were traded to Boston for Outfielder Beals Becker. In mid-season of 1911, New York got him back from Boston in exchange for Shortstop Bridgeman and Catcher Hank Gowdy.

In 1913 Herzog and Catcher Grover Hartley were traded to Cincinnati for Outfielder Robert Bessier. Hartley got him back for the third time in mid-season of 1916 for Pitcher Mathewson, Outfielder Ed Roush, Infelder William McKechnie and cash.

The New York club announced that Outfielder Benjamin Kauff had signed his contract for 1918.

(Instructions as given by Johnny Kilbane.)

The right cross to the stomach shown here is accomplished by a shift in the left in which the body takes the

same position as that shown in the bayonet stroke, herewith shown, called the short thrust to the stomach. The rest of the bayonet stroke is accomplished by shifting and bringing the full force of the body into the

right arm which grips the rifle near

the stock and throws it forward with great force. This movement is practically the same as that used by the boxer in shifting to use the right cross.

Many others would be deprived of a trick which is almost as good to some pitchers as the actual use of the split ball, the pretension of using it by covering the ball with the hands and bringing it to the mouth. This puts batters on their guard against a split ball and he is likely to be off his balance when the pitcher throws something else.

REPORT ANOTHER BIG BASEBALL DEAL

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—August Herrmann was re-elected chairman and John E. Bruce was re-elected secretary of the national baseball commission at the annual meeting of the commission yesterday.

Owing to the fact that only minor matters were to be considered by the commission, the interest centered in a number of deals that were being attempted by the big clubs.

On the day the report was made, a well-authenticated source said Brooklyn, giving Zach Wheat and Cutshaw for Gilcher Al Mammas of Pittsburgh and a cash consideration, Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh club, when questioned concerning the rumor, said:

"It sounds good, but it is untrue. That's the only bad part of it."

The report gave credence, however, to the latest rumors of private discussions that took place between Ebbets and Dreyfuss.

Another report that would not down, but which likewise was given official denial, was that Catcher Snyder of the St. Louis Nationals had been sold to Pittsburgh.

The deal whereby the Chicago Nationals would get Herzog of St. Louis apparently has passed through President Wechman of the Chicago club offered four players and a cash consideration, Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburgh club, when questioned concerning the rumor, said:

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"It sounds good, but

Fair and continued cold to-night and Thursday; moderate westerly winds.

ESTABLISHED 1878

LOWELL MASS. WEDNESDAY JANUARY 9 1918

PRICE ONE CENT

MUST SHORTEN BUSINESS DAY

Conservation of Fuel and Light Ordered by Fuel Administrator Storrow

Theatres, Bars and All Places of Amusement Must Close at 10 P. M.—Business Houses to Open at 9 A. M. and Close at 5 P. M.—No Heat or Elevator Service on Sundays and Holidays—Every Night But Saturday Shall be a "Lightless Night"—White Ways Forbidden—One Session Basis for Schools—Other Drastic Measures

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Drastic measures for the conservation of fuel and light are provided in an order issued today by James J. Storrow, fuel administrator for New England, applicable throughout Massachusetts. They include the opening of business houses at 9 a. m., and the closing at 5 p. m., and the closing of theatres, bars and all places of amusement at 10 p. m.

The order follows:

The following order to take effect on Monday, Jan. 14, shall apply throughout Massachusetts:

No Heat on Sundays and Holidays

1—Offices, banking and other business buildings shall not be heated on Sundays and holidays or on Saturday after 12 noon or on other days after 5 p. m., except sufficient to prevent freezing. No elevator service shall be given on Sundays, holidays or between 6 p. m. and 7 a. m. on other days.

2—All wholesale, retail and other business houses and stores shall open at 9 a. m. and close at 5 p. m., for doing business with the public with the following exceptions: (A)—Dry goods, department, clothing and variety stores whose regular practice has been to remain open after 7 p. m., or more evenings a week may remain open until 10 p. m., on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Other retail businesses whose regular practice has been to remain open evenings after 7 p. m., shall close not later than 10 p. m.

It is also recommended that:

One Session Basis for Schools
1—The business of the day end at 6 p. m.

2—Evening activities end at 10 p. m.

3—Many public institutions desirable under ordinary conditions should be closed and others curtailed.

4—Schools should be put on a one-session basis as far as practicable.

5—Churches, forums, night schools, clubs and other religious, educational and social organizations consolidate their activities.

6—All inside and outside lighting and all heating not covered by specific orders be reduced to the minimum so that more drastic orders may not be necessary.

7—Factories should arrange their hours to save daylight and to relieve peak load.

8—Salaries and wages should not be reduced on account of these orders and recommendations.

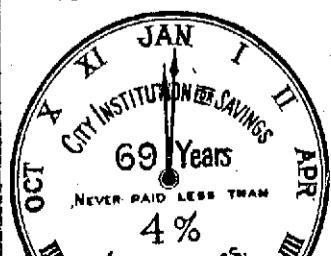
Mr. Storrow's Statement

Mr. Storrow said:

"In the opinion of the state fuel administration, the present shortage of coal requires the observance of certain rules as to the hours of closing of business buildings in places of manufacture. While at the first glance, these rules may appear to be drastic, we believe that they must be strictly carried out, otherwise a certain stopping of the work in some of our most necessary industries and institutions will make the inconvenience for the public, than the present changes, which involve to a great extent merely a change in habits."

"In European countries under war regulations, the hours of closing places of public amusement and of public congegration have been so arranged that there is a maximum use during the hours of daylight with a sparing use of those hours when artificial light, heat and power are required."

"TIME TO SAVE"



Interest Begins Next Saturday

Jas. E. O'Donnell

Counsellor at Law
ROOM 220, 45 MERRIMACK ST.

HIGGINS BROS.
UNDERTAKERS

Funeral chamber and all modern conveniences. A whole building is utilized for the business.

415 LAWRENCE ST. TEL. 1404

FIRST ANNUAL
Dancing Party
BY THE
Mercantile Clerks' Association
LINCOLN HALL
TONIGHT
Broderick's Orchestra

HINDENBURG ORDERS 130
VILLAGES LEVELLED

PARIS, Jan. 9.—The Rome correspondent of the Matin says that by order of Field Marshal von Hindenburg according to reliable information which has reached him, 130 villages behind the western front, mostly in the region of St. Quentin, have been leveled to the ground so as to afford better opportunity for defense of the German lines to the rear.

Notwithstanding denials, only one-third of the 500,000 Belgians deported to Germany have been permitted to return to their homes.

Believed That Lowell Sailor Mourned as Dead is Still Among the Living

GERMANS SINK HOSPITAL SHIP

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The hospital ship Rawa was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol channel on Jan. 4, while on her way from Gibraltar, it is announced officially. All the wounded were saved. There were three casualties among the crew.

The announcement follows:

"His Majesty's hospital ship Rawa was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol channel at about midnight on Jan. 4, on her way home from Gibraltar. All the wounded were safely transferred to patrol vessels. There were only three casualties among the crew, three lascars being missing."

"She was displaying all the lights and markings required by the Hague convention. She was not in any boat zone within the so-called barred zone as delimited in the statement issued by the German government on Jan. 19, 1917."

Torpedo Went Through Red Cross

CARDIFF, Wales, Jan. 9.—Most of the survivors of the Rawa were landed at Swansea. Many of them were without clothing of any kind. The wounded were removed immediately to a hospital ship.

The torpedo which sank the Rawa went directly through the Red Cross painted on her side.

TWO FROM JACOB JONES PRISONERS IN GERMANY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Two men from the destroyer Jacob Jones, submarine on Dec. 6, now are held prisoners in Germany. It was officially announced here today.

Through the Red Cross the navy has learned that one is Albert de Mello, seaman, and the other John Francis Murphy, cook.

De Mello's address was 121 Haithaway street, New Bedford, Mass.

Murphy, whose name was given previously as "Markee" lived at 54 Hall avenue, Newport, R. I.

FALL RIVER JITTERY BUS DRIVER MURDERED

FALL RIVER, Jan. 9.—The body of Manuel Almeida, 27, jitney bus driver, of this city, was found behind a stone wall in South Somerset this morning with a bullet wound in the head, just above the left ear. The murderer, however, was committed fully a mile from where the body was found. Robbery was evidently not the motive for \$53 and a gold watch were found in the victim's pockets.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF R.R. FINANCING DISCUSSED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Testimony regarding the probable effect of government control of the financing of railroads was continued today before the senate and house interstate commerce committees.

Julius Krutchnitt, chairman of the board of the Southern Pacific, was prepared to resume the stand at the senate hearing.

At the same time government agents reaching the roads took up the consideration of the roads' financial problems in addition to their offer of speeding up the freight movement and dealing with the labor situation.

From scores of roads reports are reaching Director-General McAdoo regarding the amount of capital which must be raised this year by issue of securities. These will be compiled by Interstate Commerce Commissioner Daniels and presented to the director-general late this week to be used as a basis for computing the big sum congress will be asked to appropriate to absorb the companies' debts.

HOW TO SEND PARCELS TO U. S. SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Parcels for American troops in France not exceeding seven pounds in weight may hereafter be addressed directly to the soldier but they will no longer be received for forwarding by the commanding general port of embarkation, as previously has been the practice. This announcement was made today by the postoffice department.

A similar petition brought some time ago by Arthur L. Hobart of Braintree was dismissed by the appellate court after Federal Judge Aldrich had named Thomas J. Boynton temporary receiver.

"In European countries under war regulations, the hours of closing places of public amusement and of public congegration have been so arranged that there is a maximum use during the hours of daylight with a sparing use of those hours when artificial light, heat and power are required."

Interest Begins Friday eve. Associate

Is Fireman George F. H. Rogers, of the ill-fated U.S.S. "Jacob Jones" still alive?

The Sun has no desire or intention of raising any false hopes in the hearts of the members of his family or of his friends. But the question is suggested by the recent issue of "Our Navy," an official publication of the navy department which places his name among those saved from the "Jacob Jones." The Sun this morning received the following letter:

U.S.S. Mount Vernon,
Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1918.

Editor of The Lowell Sun:

Enclosed you will find "Our Navy"

report of the sinking of the U.S.S. Jacob Jones and you will see that Rogers is supposed to be saved. Hoping this may be of some use to you, I remain,

Sincerely yours,
GEORGE H. BIRD.

"Our Navy" Report

"Our Navy" report of the sinking of the Jacob Jones reads as follows:

The American destroyer Jacob Jones was torpedoed and sunk Thursday December 6th, while on patrol duty in foreign waters. The vessel was struck at 4:15 p. m. began to settle aft and finally sank at 4:25. The submarine which attacked the ship sank after hitting the surface and some time after the ship sank. The submarine then picked up one survivor, whose identity at this time is not known.

The following officers are known to have lost their lives, and the enlisted men who names are given are also accounted for and no doubt lost, but their deaths can only be definitely settled when the navy department learns the name of the man who was captured.

Gunner Harry R. Hood.

Boatswain E. Kull.

Henry P. Anderson, gunner's mate, third class.

John William Bielawicz, seaman, second class.

John Thomas Brannan, water tender.

John Edward Butler, fireman, third class.

James Brannigan, fireman, third class.

George Frederick Bryan, seaman, second class.

Frank William Chappie, seaman, second class.

John J. Cooney, chief water tender.

Maurice Joseph Costigan, seaman, second class.

James Frank M. Cross, gunner's mate, first class.

James Cummings, apprentice seaman.

Albert DeMello, seaman, second class.

Edward Tom Disnike, gunner's mate, second class.

Charles French, fireman, first class.

Thomas Henry Flanagan, apprentice seaman.

Reginald John Fisher, seaman, second class.

James Stephen Fitzgerald, gunner's mate, first class.

Charles French, fireman, first class.

Charlie Isidore Sanford, seaman, second class.

Charles Robert Simmons, machinist's mate, first class.

Simon Michael, cabin steward.

Wallace Simpson, cabin steward.

GEORGE F. H. ROGERS

mate, second class.

William Augustus Donovan, helmsman.

George Dolezal, water tender.

Carl George Eblisch, quartermaster, third class.

William Thomas Gifford, fireman, second class.

SAVED

Schuyler Gregory, coppersmith.

Clifton Stephen Grinnell, seaman, second class.

Leland McKeand Hight, seaman, second class.

Franklin John Jaskotki, fireman, second class.

Deck Johnson, chief cook.

William Hirst Kearney, fireman, first class.

Henry Joseph LaCombe, fireman, second class.

William Frank Laskon, fireman, second class.

Archibald Leedy, machinist's mate, second class.

Herbert Paul Lentz, fireman, third class.

Herbert Mangenheimer, fireman, second class.

Eugene John Morgan, yeoman, second class.

Joseph Patrick Murphy, fireman, third class.

Simon Thomas Murphy, fireman, third class.

John Michalec, seaman, second class.

Jose Anthony Mendes, fireman, first class.

George Christian Merkel, machinist's mate, first class.

John Francis Murphy, ship's cook, second class.

Alfonso Montiel, mess attendant, second class.

Walter Morrisette, ship's cook, first class.

Bernard Joseph McKeown, fireman, first class.

John William McKinley, water tender.

Martin Joseph Nee, chief machinist's mate.

Arthur Joseph Peterson, quarter-master, first-class.

Adolph Phillips, fireman, first class.

Howard William Plant, electrician, third class.

George Washington Pote, oiler, third class.

Colt Seymour Rogers, storekeeper, third class.

George Francis Henry Rogers, fireman, third class.

Charles French, fireman, first class.

Charlie Isidore Sanford, seaman, second class.

Charles Robert Simmons, machinist's mate, first class.

Simon Michael, cabin steward.

Wallace Simpson, cabin steward.

GEORGE F. H. ROGERS

Privates Alexander E. McLeod and Kenneth M.

BRITISH CALL WILSON'S SPEECH EPOCH-MAKING

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Only a small portion of President Wilson's address to congress arrived in time to be printed in the first editions of the London morning newspapers and was not given special prominence. The principal page of the second editions, however, was soon completely to enable a full display of the main parts of the address which evidently is destined to cause as equal or greater sensation than the speech made Saturday by Premier Lloyd George.

In the introductory notes the press denied address as epoch-making, and the note in the program referring to freedom of the seas is made conspicuous by large headlines.

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial note in which it defers full comment until tomorrow expresses "keen satisfaction that President Wilson has once more seized a great occasion in order to give the lead, not only to his own unique authority, both moral and political, as the spokesman for the democratic mankind."

"The effect produced by Premier Lloyd George's statement," it adds, "must be strengthened and deepened immensely by the appeal in which President Wilson again has exerted his unique authority, both moral and political, as the spokesman for the demo-

cratic future of a new world which is struggling to be."

Great War Document

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Approval of President Wilson's address to congress was heard on every side in Washington today. The opinion seemed universal that he had chosen the psychological moment to counteract any evil effects of Germany's latest peace proposals.

Although some members professed to believe that the Germans might find the terms laid down acceptable as a basis of negotiations, most officials saw in the definite proposals of the address only a great war document clearing the atmosphere for the allies, heartening the Russians and furnishing a light for the German people if they chose to see it.

It was particularly stated that the president decided to address congress at this time in an effort to prevent resumption of negotiations between the Russias and Germany at Brest-Litovsk and counteract the anxiety of the Germans shown in their dealings with the Russians. In making his speech he assumed that the Russo-German peace negotiations definitely had been broken off.

metry; master of ceremonies, Alberic Brachaud; visitors of the sick, Joseph Guimard and Henri Poiret.

There were interesting talks by the incoming officer who brought a word of welcome and encouragement from the French army, and by the newly elected officers. An informal musical program finished the evening, and refreshments were served.

MEETING OF HOSPITAL AID ASSOCIATION

A large attendance marked the annual meeting of the Lowell General hospital Aid association which was held yesterday afternoon, in the reading room of the Middlesex Women's club. The business transacted consisted of the election of officers for the ensuing year, the reading of the annual reports of the treasurer, secretary and president, and the reading of an interesting letter from Dr. Charles H. Stowell. The meeting was followed by a social hour.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Mrs. Larkin T. Trull; vice presidents, Mrs. Henry A. Lambert, Mrs. Alice M. Paul; secretary, Mrs. Walter L. Parker.

Social committee: Mrs. A. L. Pant, Miss Annie Foote, Mrs. George R. Dana, Mrs. Charles Frederick, Mrs. John Foster, Mrs. Leon Gage, Mrs. William G. Spence.

Bookbinding committee: Mrs. Larkin T. Trull, Miss Fanny Trull.

Cutting committee: Mrs. Albert Wilson, Mrs. Frank E. Kimball.

Distributing committee: Mrs. Ware, Mrs. J. Arthur Bennett, Mrs. John W. Miller, Mrs. Bert McKinley, Mrs. Luther Cashin.

Directors from the various churches: Baptist—First, Mrs. J. L. Flagg; Worthen Street, Mrs. William N. Burke; Calvary, Mrs. S. N. Castles; Paige Street, Mrs. Willis E. Hatch; First Street, Mrs. Harry Swanson; Chelmsford Street, Mrs. Frank Moyer.

Congregational—First, Mrs. Harry Dunlan, Mrs. G. M. Bixby; Elliot, Mrs. Fred Woodles; High Street, Mrs. John L. Robertson; Highland, Mrs. Otis L. Morrison; North Street, Mrs. L. S. Fox; Pawtucket, Mrs. Thomas A. Varnum; Swedish, Mrs. Nicolas Swanson; Unitarian, Mrs. W. L. Muzzey.

Episcopalian—St. Anne's, Mrs. Jenkins Bennett; St. John's, Mrs. Thomas Thomas.

Methodist—Worship Street, Mrs. Charles Kidder; Highland, Mrs. Horace W. Hood; St. Paul's, Mrs. George M. Clark; Centralville, Mrs. Russell Fox.

Unitarian—First, Mrs. Adelia C. Hart; Universalist—First, Mrs. A. S. Macleod; Grace, Mrs. Henry A. Lambert and Miss Eileen A. Stilling.

Nurses' Alumnae association—Miss Addie R. Paul.

Chelmsford Centre—Mrs. Howard Adams.

The annual reports of the treasurer and secretary were of the usual interest, and the report of the president, Mrs. L. T. Trull, was as follows:

To the Membership of the Lowell General Hospital Aid association.

I received your New Year's greeting these words: "Yesterday gone, may it have gone gladly; tomorrow is come, may it come happily; to-day is here between yesterday and tomorrow, may this space of time be to you a day of good health, good cheer and good fortune." And, as far as this greeting to you ladies I may add: "I have done and I am sure I voice all when I say that the work accomplished in this last year was done gladly, and the new work to be finished this year will be done gladly."

We have had all our regular meetings and the friends who work to furnish the entertainment have been up to do their part. A great deal of work has been finished, listen: Thirty-two hundred articles and 64 dozen dresses have been delivered to the hospital. This year has been one of great service to the country given by the India in the work 60 men done for the Red Cross and other like organizations, but at the same time we have not neglected our work at home. Our calls are being made upon us this year, my friend, Mr. Frederic Panning Ayer has been up to hospital which, when completed, will stand in the front among hospitals, but in order to equip the 100 new beds and new operating rooms a great deal of sewing is required by us ladies. By putting on extra work and more work, we can accomplish anything. One has only to go to the hospital to see how much our work means to the doctors in the operating room, the nurses in the patients' room and the apparatus. Now, by most of the patients in the convalescent and pleasure they get from our supplies and pleasure they get from our supplies to renew our interest and zeal to accomplish the work which we are asked to do.

Before closing I wish to thank everyone who has in any way assisted in the work. The work could not have been accomplished if it had not been for the co-operation of the ladies.

Respectfully submitted,

HANNAH J. TRULL.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL

The regular meeting of J. N. Jacques council, U. St. Jean Baptiste, #2, was held at the rooms of the Contrivale Social club last night. The principal business of the meeting was the installation of officers by Organizer Joseph Léonard of Auguste, Mo. The following were the officers installed for the ensuing term: President, Pierre A. Rousseau; vice president, Adolph Bouchar; vice president and secretary, Narcisse Gadouas; treasurer, Alfred Jam-

ison.

Miner-Doyle's, Asso. Hall Fri evening.

U-BOAT BARRED ZONE EXTENDED BY GERMANY

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Further extension of the submarine barred zone announced in a wireless statement sent out by the German government. It becomes effective on Jan. 11.

The extension which is particularly mentioned in the message affects the region around "enemy supporting points" on the Cape Verde Islands and the point of support of Dakar, French Senegal with the adjoining coastal district.

The barred zone around the Azores is extended easterly over the Island of Madeira which "serves ad-

versaries as a point of support."

Miner-Doyle's, Asso. Hall Fri evening.

PEACE UP TO THE REICHSTAG

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In official and diplomatic circles last night, the belief prevailed that war aims announced by President Wilson, amplifying, as they do, the recent declaration of British Premier Lloyd George, offer an opportunity for the early conclusion of peace, provided the reichstag asserts its power as the will of the German people and compels Emperor William and his advisers to enter upon negotiations with the United States and the allies.

A high official asserted that the action of the German reichstag toward peace might determine with certainty now whether there exists in Germany a government with which the United States and the allies can deal.

The view of this official and others of high standing, supported by foreign diplomats, is that if Germany is sincerely desirous of bringing the war to an end in an honorable and just manner and is willing to stand by the resolution passed by the reichstag majority in July last, which may be

seen as a genuine expression of the will of the German people by the majority of the elective assembly, the world may be on the threshold of peace.

Opportunity for Kaiser

A well-known diplomat expressed the conviction that President Wilson and Lloyd George have placed before Emperor William an opportunity to

show the world that he is a real statesman by announcing his willingness to abide by any decision the reichstag majority may take.

An announcement, it was de-

cided, could lead but to one result, a decision of the reichstag to accept a challenge of the United States and the allies and enter upon negotiations looking to a lasting peace along the lines laid down by the president, with Germany a full party to the "General Association of Nations" demanded by Mr. Wilson.

Officials and diplomats were unable

last night to state specifically what

action would be necessary by the reichstag majority in order to con-

clude a peaceable alliance for the German people and in response to public sentiment in the districts represented by its respective members.

One official suggested that it may

not even be necessary for the reich-

stag to adopt a formal resolution in this connection, although such action would be conclusive.

Ludendorff More Significant

The persistent reports carried in

press dispatches of threats by Quar-

ter General von Ludendorff to

King Wilhelm, if Foreign Secretary von Kuehl-

mann and other high officials repeat

certain statements regarding France,

and to take Field Marshal Hindenburgh with him, are regarded as of

the greatest significance. If General

Ludendorff should carry out this

plan, since he is closely affiliated

with the von Tirpitz-crown prince and

Junker factions, all of whom undoubtedly would be satisfied that the

German people were to be permitted

to express their will.

A high-ranking military expert ex-

plains this opinion:

"Call the president's address a state-

ment of war aims, if you will; but to

me it is the greatest possible message

ever delivered. It clears the atmos-

phere absolutely and offers the en-

emy a frank opportunity to come back in-

to a council of nations on a footing of

equality."

"Nothing could be more reasonable

or just. If Germany sincerely desires

to end the bloodshed and waste of

war, the president has clearly pointed

the way."

In some quarters President Wilson's

return to Russia was interpreted as

forecasting the only recognition of

the Bolshevik government at Petro-

grad by the United States, if not by

the leading allied powers.

The report referred here last night

that Secretary Lansing is soon to

travel to Europe, presumably to at-

tend a conference of allied premiers,

which has been mentioned frequently

in press reports during the past few

days.

POLICE HOLD ANNUAL CONCERT AND BALL

Associate hall was a bower of beauty last night, the occasion being the 30th annual concert and ball of the Lowell Police Relief association. It is needless to say that there was a large attendance, for every member of the "finest" who was off duty, was present, and neat clean blue uniforms adorned by brass buttons wied with the gowns by the ladies in attendance. It was one of the most successful affairs ever conducted by the organization.

There were a number of visitors from out of town including Joseph D. Spinney of Swampscott; H. V. Murray, P. J. Garry, Dennis Mulcahy, M. J. Dunn and J. J. Dunn of Lawrence. The decorations were beautiful, the stage background being set with large American flags, white potted plants and the red, white and blue bunting, covered the front of the platform. The front of the gallery also presented an artistic appearance, it being covered with white bunting, caught up with greenery and cut flowers. Streamers of red, white and blue, were suspended from the centre chandelier to the sides of the walls. There were lace curtains on the windows and the vari-colored lights added splendor to the scene.

The concert program, given by the Miner-Doyle orchestra, was varied and enjoyable, it being as follows: March, "Second Connecticut National Guard"; Revere; overture, Raymond; selection; concert waltz, "Wedding of the Winds"; Hall; selection from "Oh Boy"; Kern; finale march militaire, "Sons of Uncle Sam"; McCoy.

List of Officers.

The officers were: General manager, Superintendent Redmond Welch.

Assistant general manager, Deputy Supt. Hugh Downey.

Plot marshal, John J. Fanning.

Assistant plot marshals, Frank Carey and Daniel M. Lynch.

Chief aid, George S. Abbott.

Aids: P. H. Bagley, J. J. Ganley, E. N. Brazeau, J. E. Burke, S. J. Castles, P. Cawley, M. J. Clancy, H. W. Clement, J. H. Clark, A. J. Cooney, D. C. Donovan, P. Dwyer, P. J. Frawley, W. H. Grady, J. F. Healey, J. Hickson, J. E. Holland, L. E. Ingalls, M. Kierian, J. E. Conway, J. J. Dooley, E. F. Flanagan, C. J. Gennell, C. A. Hamilton, T. H. Hessian, E. E. Hill, J. H. Howard, J. S. Kennedy, L. J. Lamoureux, S. Lane, M. J. Lennon, J. Lincoln, F. K. Marshall, P. F. McMammon, W. H. Wilson, J. Boyle, J. Considine, M. Connolly, W. L. Keegan, M. J. McCann, J. F. McNally, T. B. Riley, C. S. Sharkey and P. P. Clark.

Reception committee: Supt. Redmond Welch, chairman; Deputy Supt. Hugh Downey, Capt. Thos. R. Atkinson, Capt. James Brosnan; Lieut. John F. Freeman, Lieut. Alex Duncan, Lieut. Martin Connors, Sergt. Hugh Maguire, Sergt. Robert Bolahemow Ryan, Sergt. Thomas McCaughey, Sergt. David Petrie, Sergt. Samuel Bigelow, Lieut. Martin Maher, Inspector John A. Walsh, Patrolmen P. T. Conroy, A. M. Creamer, J. J. Donovan, J. Farley, J. Ilse, T. J. Kelley, A. Cossette, P. Cullen, A. F. Drewett, R. I. Goggin, Joseph Johnson, W. J. Kennedy, W. H. Regan, P. Flaherty, J. Gillis, G. W. Sheridan, H. E. Somers, J. J. Sullivan, P. Sullivan, J. W. Swanwick, O. J. Tansley, J. T. Whelan, M. Winn, E. J. Connors, T. F. Coleman, N. E. Crowe, F. J. Donovan, T. J. Dwyer, P. Sullivan, D. W. Lane, H. Goldrick, E. Kane, T. G. A. J. Lemay, J. R. McDonald, T. A. Maloney, F. H. Moore, J. J. Mulry, P. P. Noonan, W. H. O'Brien, M. O'Connell, C. T. O'Keefe, M. O'Neill, A. J. Page, G. B. Palmer, W. H. Quintan.

Officers of the association: Joseph Farley, president; A. J. Cooney, vice president; Deputy Supt. Hugh Downey, secretary; Francis H. Moore, treasurer.

Directors: Sergt. Ryan, M. H. Winn, W. J. Kenney, J. J. Sullivan, W. J. Donovan, D. M. Lynch, P. Bagley, P. Sullivan, P. J. Conroy, R. J. Goggin, E. Kane, Commissioner of police: Mayor Perry D. Thompson.

Electrician: M. J. Burns.

WEFERS IN BIG LEAGUE

Patsey Donovan says: "I remember

FRENCH PIERCE GERMAN LINES ON MILE FRONT

French troops in the Woerre have his review of the 1917 campaign up and down the virtual inactivity on the mid-November, says that the added strength of the Germans has gained from the loss of Italian failures has only been discounted. He declares that the ultimate destruction of the German armies has been brought appreciably nearer.

Submarine Zone Extended

Germany has extended her submarine barred zone to include the Cape Verde Islands and Madeira, and of the coast of French Senegal. The new order which is effective Jan. 11 follows the one of November which extended the barred zone to include the Azores, which lie northwest of Madeira and north of the Cape Verde Islands. The new order virtually cuts Spain, the only neutral in southern Europe, from communication with North and South America.

Peace Delegations Confer

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 8.—The leaders of the delegations representing Russia and the central powers held a preliminary discussion yesterday, dispensing of questions of signature, a dispatch from Brest-Litovsk reports.

Berlin reports the failure of a British thrust in the Boesnische-Stadt railway, northeast of Ypres. The German artillery is still active in the Ypres sector.

On the Italian Front

Bad weather on the Italian front has reduced infantry operations to a minimum, but the artillery is busy on the northern line between Asiago and the Po.

Victory Near, Says Haig

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in

SENATOR WEEKS WOULD BAR DISEASED PLANTS

Special to The Sun
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Senator Weeks has introduced a bill asking for a quarantine on all diseased shrubs and nursery stock brought to the United States from foreign countries. The bill has the support of the American Forestry Association and it is hoped such a restriction may result in lessening the danger from kynes moth, white pine blister rust and similar pests.

RICHARDS.

CASH REGISTERS SHALL NOT RING TONIGHT

Lowell's stores will be shut down this evening. The reason? The first annual dancing party and concert by the Lowell Mercantile Clerks' Association. The place? Lincoln hall. The capable Broderick orchestra will do symphony duty and as well as furnishing accompaniment for the dancers, the musicians will offer several individual harmonies on their own account. President Michael J. Mahoney is general manager of the affair and the combination of his leadership and energetic co-operation of the boys and girls behind the counter will insure an evening of real pleasure. The musical feast will begin at 8 o'clock and from then on until long after the last car had departed from Merrimack square there will be something doing in Lincoln hall. The subscription is 50 cents and the proceeds of the affair will be turned over to the association.

PURCHASING AGENT FOYE ON JOB AT CITY HALL

Writs of mandamus were issued yesterday for City Treasurer Fred H. Rourke, Purchasing Agent Maxime Lepine and the members of the municipal council for the reinstatement of Edward H. Foye and Andrew G. Stiles to the positions of purchasing agent and treasurer respectively. The writs were served on Mr. Lepine and the members of the council late yesterday afternoon. Deputy Sheriff George F. Sibley, but not on Mr. Rourke, who is serving the writ would hold up the business of the treasurer's office.

Mr. Foye called at city hall at 3 o'clock this morning and demanded the keys of the office of purchasing agent from Mr. Lepine. The latter complied with the request and it is now Purchasing Agent Foye. Mr. Stiles did not appear, however, and as a result Mr. Rourke is still in charge of the office of the city treasurer.

NEW DEPARTMENT OF CO-ORDINATION

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 8.—(By The Associated Press)—A new department of co-ordination, created since the war, is functioning in a most satisfactory manner and is contributing materially to the building up of the war machine, which Gen. Pershing desires to see running automatically, whether or not he is present. The department has removed the necessity for the general seeing 15 staff heads daily, has cut down his necessary interviews to about four a day and has given him greater liberty in which to plan operations.

This department passes on and has authority to settle questions from other departments. An instance of its work was shown recently when the quartermaster's department wanted storage plants with a capacity of 90,000 tons of meat built. The co-ordination department figured that the demand was based on the old army allowance of 20 ounces of fresh meat daily for the troops but did not take into consideration that smoked meats and fish could be substituted for fresh meat on some days. Such proved to be the case and the co-ordination department decided that storage plants with a capacity of 12,000 tons would suffice.

STRIKE AT LAWRENCE

LAWRENCE, Jan. 8.—Some 200 employees of the Pacific Mills Print works struck today for a 15 per cent increase in wages.

The men apparently had been struck by a train without the knowledge of the crew.

TWO MEN KILLED BY TRAIN

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 9.—The bodies of Martin Dunn of Troy, N. H., a Boston & Maine railroad section foreman, and William McGill, a track man, were found on the railroad tracks between Atlantic and Royalton today. The men apparently had been struck by a train without the knowledge of the crew.

WOMEN OFFICERS

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—For the first time in the history of the Metropolitan association, women have been officially recognized as officials by the Amateur Athletic Union. Frederick W. Rubin today announced Miss Frances Dooley and Miss Charlotte Epstein as members of the swimming committee.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN PORTUGAL

MADRID, Jan. 9.—Another outbreak has occurred in Portugal, according to news reaching here from beyond the frontier. Crews of Portuguese warships mutinied and began bombarding the Lisbon forts, it is stated. The army, it appears, remained faithful to the government of Dr. Sidonio Pais and tranquillity was restored.

The rebellious crews were those on the battleship Vasco de Gama, the torpedo boat destroyer Thuro and other war vessels. Their surrender is understood to have marked the conclusion of the disturbance.

A revolution occurred in Portugal in December, the government capitulating to the rebels after three days' fighting. A new government was formed under Dr. Pais, the revolutionary leader.

9 MEN OF U. S. SHIP MISSING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Nine men of the American steamer Harry Lueckebach, torpedoed and sunk on Jan. 6, are still missing, the navy department announced today based on a report from Vice Admiral Sims. The report states that 22 members of the crew have been rescued.

Dance With the Camouflage Club

ASSOCIATE HALL, THURSDAY NIGHT

Miner-Doyle Orchestra

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

BRITISH PRESS LAUD WILSON'S MESSAGE

LONDON, Jan. 9.—President Wilson's speech takes the leading places in both the news and editorial columns of the London press. One newspaper describes it as "the Magna Charta of future peace."

Coming so close on the heels of Premier Lloyd George's address at the labor conference, the words of the heads of the American and British governments are compared closely. This evening's newspapers find no disagreement in essential policy.

COAL IN NEW YORK ORDERED HERE

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—New England

will receive most of the coal reaching New York. Mayor Hylan received word from the national advertising association in Washington that priority orders favoring New York would not be issued. With 500 cars of coal passing through here daily to New England points, this city is getting only half the supply it requires, according to the local fuel administration.

Many schools are closed and scores of others have less than two days' supply. It is stated that unless coal is available by Saturday between 200,000 and 300,000 pupils in Brooklyn alone cannot go to school.

SUGAR REDUCED TO 9 CENTS A POUND

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The retail price of sugar was reduced one cent a pound today, many stores offering it at cents. The supply was more plentiful than heretofore due to two local refineries working at capacity on large consignments from Cuba.

U. S. TO ACCEPT OFFER OF MASS. STATE GUARD

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Officials of the department of the northeast, after receipt of orders from Washington today to limit recruiting for the United States Guard, expressed the opinion that the war department would accept Gov. McCall's tender of the service of the state guard for duty within the state.

The newspaper adds that the premier's abandonment of the attempt to interfere in Germany's internal affairs is gratifying, and that his demand that the states which have been overrun in the course of the war be restored to complete independence will not call forth contradiction.

Referring to Alsace-Lorraine, the newspaper says the inhabitants of these districts are not foreign or alien peoples within the German Empire.

"If the natives of the German colonies are to be protected from exploitation by German capitalists why not also those of the British colonies?" it asks. "It would be underestimating the good sense of the British workingmen if one assumed that these contradictions escaped their discrimination."

SCARLET FEVER IN U. S. CAMPS IN FRANCE

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 8.—(By The Associated Press)—Slippery, ice coated roads have upset traffic between the camps and headquarters. Gen. Pershing himself becoming a victim this morning when his automobile stalled between the two hills and was unable to go forward or backward. He walked several miles through the snow and slush to his destination.

A large ward in one of the base hospital containing many patients, with the doctors and nurses in attendance, has been quarantined because of the discovery of a case of scarlet fever.

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MENTAL AFFLICTIONS CAUSED BY THE WAR DISCUSSED AT BOSTON MEETING

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Mental afflictions caused by war were the principal topics of discussion at the annual conference of the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene here today. The program included an address on nervous and mental breakdowns from war strain and shock by Capt. John H. Murphy of New York; a description of what Canada is doing for returned soldiers suffering from shell shock, by Dr. F. H. Sexton of the Canadian military hospital commission and a detailed report of what this country is doing to care for soldiers suffering from the shocks and strains of war, by Dr. Frankwood E. Williams of New York.

PERSHING REPORTS DEATHS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—General Pershing reported today the death of Private Herbert F. Barney of Taunton, Mass., from a gun shot wound. His mother, Mrs. Minnie Barney, lives at No. 123 Somerset avenue, Taunton.

Gen. Pershing said that Gen. Arthur J. Snedeker, engineer, who had been seriously wounded in action on Dec. 31. No details of any engagement were given. Snedeker's father's lives in Columbia, Mo.

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INTERESTING LETTERS FROM LOWELL SOLDIERS IN THE WAR ZONE

Rev. Joseph M. Blais, a native of this city, who at one time was bursar of St. Joseph's parish and chaplain of St. Joseph's College alumna and now with the United States army in France has written a very interesting letter to Wolfred P. Caisse Jr., former president of the alumna. In which he states that he has opened a Knights of Columbus club in France and would like to receive the Lowell papers for the benefit of the Massachusetts boys who have joined his organization.

Rev. Fr. Blais received his early education at St. Joseph's college, this city, and later completed his course at the Holy Angels' college, Buffalo, and the Ottawa university. Shortly after his ordination he was assigned to San An-

tonio, Tex., and after a few years came to Lowell, being connected with St. Joseph's parish as bursar. From Lowell he was transferred to Plattsburgh, N. Y., and a few months ago after receiving permission from his superiors, he enlisted in the United States army as chaplain and before leaving for "over there" he paid a brief visit to his Lowell friends and relatives.

Rev. Fr. Blais' communication to Mr. Caisse is in part as follows:

U.S.A.P.O. 701, France.

Dec. 17, 1917.

Dear Old Friend—Do you know how many former pupils of St. Joseph's college are with the American expeditionary forces in France? If you can get in touch with a few of them you will send us news of St. Joseph's College alumni and, of course, we shall call on the Lowell association to furnish a smoke for our deliberations. But here is the point of my letter: "To you and family, to the former and present directors and to the entire alumni I speed my cordial wishes for all the blessings of Yule tide and the new year."

Since leaving America I have met a few Lowell boys. Eugene Beard and I have been exchanging letters and we should meet before long. Later on I will tell you of my religious work in this part of France: also of the Knights of Columbus club I have just started. The prospects are wonderful and the Sun for our reading room, for I am sure the Massachusetts men would be interested readers. Devotely yours,

REV. JOSEPH M. BLAIS.

U.S.A.P.O. 701, France.

Priv. Raymond Corkery

Miss Della Corkery of South street has received a letter from her nephew, Priv. Raymond Corkery of Battery F, written somewhere in France, as follows:

Dec. 5, 1917.

Dear Aunt—Whenever you receive a letter written in ink just make up your mind that I must have had a day off. In one way it was and again it wasn't.

In one way it was and again it wasn't. I have had four hours off for every two we work but a chance to get some time and a pen so that's the reason for a letter in ink. In my sister's letter she told me about your trip to New York and I certainly hope you enjoyed yourself. It is a wonderful place. I had a small look at it before we took the boat and right there it made up my mind to go if I ever reached home again. The first place I would visit would be dear old New York. Believe me the statue of Liberty will look like heaven when we are coming home. I have written a number of letters home but have received no answer. Perhaps my letters got lost on the way over.

In my last letter I said you were one of my most beautiful girls and I hope you agree because it will show you how fat I have gotten on this easy job. (The gods!) We work 24 hours per day. Well, dear aunt, I have to make my letters short and sweet and so I'll close, wishing you a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Your loving cousin, RAY.

Private Raymond Corkery, Battery F, 102nd U.S. Field Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces, via New York.

Brothers in France

The following letter was received recently by Mrs. Blanche Favareau of Lowell, asking news from her two sons, Uggel and Pierre, two members of the Favareau Bros. electricians who are serving Uncle Sam in France:

My Dear Mother:

We have received your letter and as

you ask for us we will tell you all about us.

7-20-4

U.S.C. SULLIVAN'S

Factory output two hundred thousand daily. Largest selling brand of 100 Cigars in the world. Factory, Manchester, N. H.

Frederick Dugdale, M.D.

SPECIALIST

SKIN, BLOOD AND NERVOUS DISEASES

RHEUMATISM, neuralgia, neuritis, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, catarrh, epilepsy.

CANCER, TUMORS, piles, fistula, and rectal diseases WITHOUT TIE KNIFE.

EYE, ear, nose, throat, stomach.

Investigate methods of treatment.

Lowell Office, 97 Central Street

Hours: Wed. and Sat., 2-7-8.

Consultation, Examination, Advice, FREE.

WE WILL PAPER YOUR ROOMS FOR \$2.50 AND UP

And furnish the wall paper. Dealer in wall paper at very lowest prices. Also paper hanging, whitewashing and painting. Estimates given on large or small jobs. All work guaranteed.

MAX GOLDSTEIN

155 Chelmsford st. Tel. 2897

Polo — AT — Rollaway

SATURDAY NIGHT

PORTLAND VS. LOWELL

AT 7:30

PITTS VS. HIGHLAND DAYLIGHTS

AT 7:45

"Jim" Cameron, "Wild" Charlie Farrell and Fred Long will appear in Portland trip.

We had an excellent dinner Thursdays.

— AT —

Rollaway

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12-18 JOHN STREET

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

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WILSON'S GREAT SPEECH

In his speech to congress yesterday President Wilson put the Prussian junkers in the pillory. He has reiterated the principles for which the United States is at war—world freedom and world peace enforced by a league of nations—and he has, moreover, given in detail the outlines of the territorial readjustments that must be made and agreed to by the central powers before the entente allies lay down their arms.

This address coming so soon after that of Premier Lloyd George and following in the main the same general lines, with the exception of the attitude towards Russia, has brought the peace offensive to the side of the allies and places upon Germany the responsibility for further continuance of the war.

Germany has been claiming that she fights for her national existence against the aggression of rival powers. The speech of Mr. George, and still more that of President Wilson, exposes this piece of hypocrisy. The Kaiser has repeatedly asserted that Germany fights for the freedom of the seas, for equality of trade and economic justice after the war, together with an untrammeled opportunity to conduct and develop her trade and commerce with the nations of the earth. All these things will follow the peace which President Wilson says the United States in common with her allies is fighting for. It only remains for the central powers to accept the terms and conditions upon which this peace can be established and thus end the war.

What are these conditions?

Speaking in general terms they are that Germany shall give up the territory she has taken from other nations during this war and that she shall restore Alsace and Lorraine to France, self-determination of government and allegiance for the subject peoples, the reduction of armaments to the force necessary for domestic safety and the enforcement of world peace by an international body representing the nations of the world—all these under these specific covenants for mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to large and small states alike.

But perhaps the most remarkable and eloquent part of President Wilson's address was his stand in support of the democracy of Russia. After picturing Russia at the mercy of the central powers, her power apparently shattered but her spirit unbroken, he said:

"Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist that people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace."

In that stand the president made up for the regrettable weakness of Lloyd George in practically admitting that Russia had placed herself beyond the assistance of the allies.

In addition, the president emphasized the point that the processes of peace when they are begun shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind.

That meets the Kaiser's expressed apprehension of an economic boycott of Germany after the war.

This speech of the president puts the conditions upon which the allies will make peace in such clear and succinct form that it will be difficult even for Germany to distort them.

The fourteen articles, constituting all the conditions necessary for the establishment of world freedom and universal peace are terse, plain, just and reasonable. For the attainment these principles of world freedom and universal peace, says the president, the people of these United States are determined to fight and therefore "to devote their lives, their honor and everything they possess."

DAMAGE TO SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Who is responsible for the damage to the school buildings by the bursting of pipes and cracking of bowls and perhaps also the bursting of some boilers during the cold spell?

We have heretofore suggested that it would be advisable to put the commissioners and some other officials under bonds to protect the city against their neglect or mismanagement.

This matter of having the heating apparatus of about fifteen school buildings damaged by freezing, shows the necessity of some such precaution. We are told that the janitors are under the school department and that they were told to close up the schools during the holidays. Would any janitor or member of the school board close up his own house and leave it unheated during such a cold spell without turning off the water and emptying the boilers? Had this been thoroughly done there would be no damage from the intense cold. The janitors must have understood this thoroughly; and it seems that this precaution should be adopted in any cold spell during which the schools are vacant and no fires lighted. Another question involved is, whether the fact that the janitors are controlled by the school board, relieves the building department from the responsibility for the safety of the buildings.

If the janitors from one cause or another fail to perform their duty and

lawn insects are colored by the leaf on which they feed."

The street car we came down town in this morning was quite comfortable; we had snug seats to sit in and during the day the coal man arrived with the last of an order of coal purchased in July. We should worry?

Confidence in the Mayor

Sunday morning a little boy telephoned to Mayor Ashley to ask if he could not get some coal. "There are six of us," he said in answer to questions, "and we haven't a bit of coal in the house." The mayor said he would try to get him some, and did so—out of his own coal bin. What is more, he delivered the coal in person. He said he knew that the job showed well when he handed it in, but slipped him a bill for his trouble, but what touched him most was the fact that when he got there the kindling wood—odd bits of wood the kids had picked up—was all laid in the stove.

"We know you'd bring the coal, Mr. Ashley," the boy told him, "so we got all ready for it."—New Bedford Standard.

SHOULD FOLLOW WILSON

"As the labor situation created by the war develops I am more interested than ever in throwing all the safeguards possible around the labor of women and children in order that no intolerable or injurious burden may be placed on them. . . ." That's President Wilson, speaking his mind in a recent letter to the National Child Labor Committee.

The president's statement should be of particular interest right now to some of the gentlemen interested in the packing industry in Chicago, from where it has been lately reported that women were found working both day and night shifts—desperate and pitiful effort to make up the difference between a slender wage and the high cost of living—with only four or five hours for sleep out of each 24.

It would be well if senators and congressmen at Washington, and state legislators elsewhere, who have bills to get off their chests which would let down the bars on child labor and female drudgery, as "war measures," could begin to realize just how sadly out of step they really are.

Postmaster General Burleson, too, with his corps of underpaid postal employees and his proclamations against unionism and organization, might find an object lesson in the Wilson brand of liberalism.

THE POT AND KETTLE

The city of Everett has elected a new mayor who takes the first opportunity of slaying his predecessor. This is a rather ungentlemanly course. Had Mayor Weeks proceeded to carry out a more sensible and dignified policy than that of his predecessor he might have convinced the public that he is above political bushwhacking.

By his bitter and virulent attack, he has demonstrated the fact that he resembles his predecessor in the matter of being radical, foolishly aggressive and sensational. Mayor Weeks will have to show by his acts rather than by words that he is a better executive than former Mayor Mullin.

RAILROAD BILL

Opposition to the administration railroad bill is to be expected. If any improvements are offered Director McAdoo will gladly accept them. So will President Wilson.

There is scarcely anything the government can do to prevent fraud and protect the public that does not injure somebody. Hence the opposition to the most benevolent laws.

SEEN AND HEARD

A Fletcher street car is something that runs now and then.

Better not take things too easily unless they belong to you.

"Little things are little things, but faithfulness in little things is something great."

Life is too short to make an enemy of a man by refusing to laugh at his jokes.

When the fool killer wants to take a day off he places a high power automobile in charge of a low power intellect.

Better a smile than a tear or sigh, Better a laugh than a frown, Better an upward look to the sky Than always a sad look down.

Thoughts are the things which give complexion to life, just as cer-

tain insects are colored by the leaf on which they feed."

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3,000,000 TONS OF SHIPS TO BE BUILT IN 1918

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—America's development of the government's probable output of merchant ships in 1918 was put at 3,000,000 tons yesterday by Homer L. Ferguson, president and general manager of the Newport News Shipbuilding Co., testifying at the Senate shipbuilding inquiry. Estimates frequently made of from five to eight million tons, he declared, were misleading to the public and should not be allowed to go unchallenged.

The greatest obstacle now in the way of rapid construction, Mr. Ferguson said, is poor housing facilities for shipyard workers. His story of housing conditions at Newport News so stirred the committee that a sub-committee comprising Chairman Fletcher and Senator Harding was appointed to confer immediately with the proper government officials with a view to obtaining immediate relief there and elsewhere.

The testimony of Mr. Ferguson for 17 years a naval construction and visible impression on the committee. He did his best to criticize the shipping board and the Emergency Fleet corporation and held them to blame in large measure for the slow

"KYRA" ACADEMY
LET'S GO
LADIES' MATINEES TODAY
25c and 50c
Pacemakers
Evening..... 25c, 50c, 75c
WAR TAX ADDED

was hampered instead of expedited. Mr. Ferguson said, when the fleet corporation commandeered construction. Until December, he declared, the corporation was unwilling to pay additional costs for speeding up building operations, although the private owners of ships under construction always wanted to do so.

Wooden construction was delayed, Mr. Ferguson said, because the corporation attempted too ambitious a program at the start. Changes in specifications caused delays, he said, when the corporation had started with a few ships and developed the type it wanted.

"Yes," Mr. Ferguson replied.

Senator Martin was aroused over the housing problem.

"If housing is needed that badly," said he, "the government can get the money within 48 hours for the purpose."

"Then I'll stay," said Mr. Ferguson.

George M. Andrews, an officer of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation has a plant at Camden, N. J., said his company intended to add on a large number of employees but could not transport them to and from its yards.

At a husking bee in Somerset, Ky., a light yellow ear bore a golden cross in the form of a heart. A perfect cross, it was placed on exhibition and attracted much attention, adding considerably to the town's Red Cross subscription.

MERRIMACK SQ. THEATRE

Tonight Only—Mary Pickford in "The Little Princess;" O. Henry story; Hand Colored Pictures.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 11, 12

Vivian Martin "The Fair Barbarian"

From the Novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett



See charming Vivian Martin in this delightful story of the American girl in England who can see nothing but the hand of the Free. The story is by the world famous author of "The Little Princess." Don't miss it.

ADDED FEATURE ATTRACTION

GEORGE BEBAN

In a Powerful Character Role In

"Jules of the Strong Heart"

A story of the Great North Woods and virile manhood. The smell of the pines and the breath of love mingled into a plot that brings a lump to your throat one moment and leaves you convulsed with joy the next.

Comedy and Other Plays—Performances Continuous

Sunday—Big Double Program of Features. All Star Bill

NO BIGGER SUCCESS HAS EVER BEEN SCORED IN THIS CITY

It is a Hurricane Gale of Laughter from Start to Finish

Owing to the Big Demand for Seats for This Play, Patrons Are Advised by the Management to Secure Seats Early.

SECURE YOUR TICKETS EARLY—DO NOT WAIT UNTIL IT IS TOO LATE

IT IS THE SEASON'S BIG EVENT

Special Engagement of Lowell's Own MR. JOSEPH CREHAN

With Emerson Players in that Great American Comedy

CHARLEY'S

Given the Same Brilliant Production as When Presented on Broadway at \$2.00 Prices. The Season's Biggest.

BE SURE THAT YOU GET SEATS EARLY

COMING NEXT WEEK—ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY

ANN O'DAY And the Emerson Players in

"THE DAUGHTER OF MOTHER MACHREE"

Another "Tea of My Heart"

THE NUMBER IS 201

THE CROWDS TO THE

AUNT

THE NUMBER IS 201

</div

AMESBURY GROCERS WILL NOT GET ANY SUGAR

AMESBURY, Jan. 9.—This is to be a sugarless town henceforth by edict of Food Administrator Endicott. That is, it will be sugarless as far as the grocers are concerned.

The fact became public yesterday with the receipt of a letter from the food administrator's office to John McGHugh, a local grocer and proprietor of the Tarpon market.

Recently the grocers here, or several of them, refused to accept a small consignment of sugar, because of the difficulty which could attend its distribution in consequence of the administrator shipped several hundred pounds of sugar to the town authorities. They distributed it, doing what the grocers had refused to do.

POLICE COURT SESSION VERY BRIEF TODAY

"Short and to the point" best characterizes this morning's session of police court. George Burney who was arraigned yesterday charged with the larceny of an overcoat and \$10 from John Kelley had his case placed on file when it was learned that the coat had been returned and the cash made good.

Fred Saville was sentenced to one month in jail. The charge was drunkenness and Mrs. Saville testified that her husband had failed to provide support for her and her daughter for some time past and that he had been abusive toward them both.

Eddie Beshara and Abraham Shuhem were the principals in cross complaints of assault and battery. By request of counsel the case was continued to Jan. 23. There were a few releases.

ITALY PROHIBITS MAKING OF CAKE AND CANDY

ROME, Jan. 9.—The Italian government has promulgated a decree prohibiting the making and sale of cake, pastry and confectionery under whatever shape or form.

FORMER LOWELL PASTOR DIES AT PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 9.—Rev. Henry Blanchard, D.D., one of the best known Universalist ministers in New England and for 21 years pastor of the Congress Square church, died today. He was born in Philadelphia in 1833, the son of Gen. Albert G. Blanchard. Dr. Blanchard was ordained to the ministry in 1857 and had been pastor of churches in Brooklyn, Indianapolis, Lowell, Worcester, Boston, Lynn and Farmington. He was a lecturer at Tufts college divinity school.

EXPLOSION KILLS TWO ON NORWEGIAN SHIP

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Jan. 9.—Two members of the crew of the Norwegian steamer "Apolo" lost their lives in an explosion yesterday in the fire room. It was learned today when the vessel arrived here in tow. Edwin Dailesson, a fireman, was killed instantly and Olaf Berg, a deck boy, man, was seriously hurt that he died after physicians sent him from this port on a tug had reached the steamer. The steamer had stopped a few moments before the accident, which her officers believe to have been due to the generation of explosive gases.

The Fjell carried a cargo of salt.

SHORSTAGE OF MEN, NOT COAL, CAUSE OF CUT IN ELEVATED TRAIN SERVICE

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Shortage of men rather than of coal is the cause of a reduction of about 12 per cent in the service of the Boston Elevated railway, according to Traffic Manager Edward T. Dana. Mr. Dana said today that the loss of men who had left to enter military service or to accept more remunerative employment in war industries made it impossible to provide crews for all cars.

TO MAKE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA TRIBUNAL OF LAST APPEAL FOR QUEBEC CASES

QUEBEC, Que., Jan. 9.—J. N. Franscœur, member for Lethbridge and author of the motion in the Quebec legislative assembly inviting the house to consider the willingness that the province of Quebec should withdraw from confederation, yesterday presented a bill to abolish appeals to the privy council in civil cases.

The object of the measure is to make the supreme court of Canada the tribunal of last appeal for cases in the Province of Quebec.

The motion relative to confederation will not come up probably before Jan. 15.

PASTOR TO RETIRE

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 9.—Rev. A. J. Coulis announced today his retirement from the pastorate of the County Street Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Coulis is going to New York city as secretary of the missionary centenary anniversary committee of the Methodist church. He is widely known in New England and was former superintendent of this district of the Methodist Episcopal church.

COTTON GINNING REPORT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Cotton ginned prior to January 1 amounted to 10,450,401 running bales, counting round, as half bales and exclusive of binters, the census bureau today announced. Round bales were 181,510 and Sea Island 6,813 bales.

Last year to Jan. 1, ginnings amounted to 11,639,491 bales, including 138,052 round bales and 113,343 bales of Sea Island.

DAIRYMEN DEMAND REPEAL OF ZONE SYSTEM OF POSTAL RATES

WORCESTER, Jan. 9.—The Massachusetts Dairymen's association meeting today called upon the annual meeting of the state board of agriculture elected Burton W. Potter of Worcester as president. Among the directors chosen is W. E. Stillwell of Brockton.

A resolution was adopted, demanding that congress repeal the law that provides for the zone system of postal rates.

MAYOR CURLEY III

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Mayor James M. Curley is ill at his home with a severe attack of bronchitis. It was said today that he probably would be unable to attend a dinner and reception to Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters at the city club tomorrow night.

THE STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Short covering based on more thoughtful consideration of the president's message probably accounted for the many substantial rallies recorded in the initial stages of today's stock market. Industrials, notably steel, motors and oils, were 1 to 3 points higher and shipments and securities advanced to 1 point. Trans-continental and cottons were strongest of the rails, gaining one to almost two points. Liberty bonds were unchanged.

Trading followed the usual course, the market hesitating after the first advance and then extending its gains. Increased strength was shown by special stocks. American Tobacco, jumping 10 points, with gains of 1 to 5 for General Electric, General Motors, Mexican Petroleum and Texas Co. Shipments also rose 2 to 3 points, with such industrials and equipments as United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel and Westinghouse, but rails being the only noteworthy exceptions to the general rule.

Short covering was again a factor in the final hour, steels, shipments and a few specialties rallying 1 to 3 points. The closing was strong. Liberty bonds ruled at 98.78 to 98.64, first 4s at 97.96 to 97.76, and second 4s at 96.45 to 96.40.

Extreme stability set in during the intermediate session and speculative issues fell back 1 to 2 points from their best. Shipments and coppers were the only noteworthy exceptions to the general rule.

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New York Clearings

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Exchanges, \$510,034,647; balances, \$1,461,524.

COTTON Futures

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Cotton futures opened early, Monday, January 22, 10 to 32.25; March, 31.76; May, 31.50; July, 30.80; October, 29.83.

Futures closed steady, January 22, 43; March, 31.01; May, 31.55; July, 31.34; October, 30.55.

Spot quiet; middling 23.30.

MONEY Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Merchants paid 5% to 6% Sterling; Sixty day bills, 5% to 6%; commercial, sixty day bills, 4.75%; demand, 4.75%; cables, 4.75%; Guilders: Demand, 4.3%; cables, 4.3%; Libre: Demand, 5.4%; cables, 5.4%; Banker's acceptance, 16 1/2-18; Bar silver 90-18; Mexican dollars 7.5; Government bonds firm; railroad bonds firm.

Short loans steady; 60 days and 90 days 5% to 5.5%; six months 5% to 6%.

Call money firm; high 4% low 4%; ruling rate 4%; closing bid 3 1/2; offered at 4%; last loan 4.

NEW YORK MARKET

Stocks High Low Close

AM. Chalmers ... 19 1/4 19 1/2 19 1/2

AM. Beet Sugar ... 73 1/2 74 1/2 74

AM. Can ... 32 38 38 1/2

AM. Can pf ... 60 1/2 60 1/2 60 1/2

AM. Car & Fn ... 69 1/2 68 1/2 68 1/2

AM. Car & Fn pf ... 107 107 107

AM. Chas ... 27 27 27

AM. Hide & L. Com ... 13 13 13

AM. Locomo ... 56 56 56

AM. Smelt & R. ... 80 75 75

AM. Sugar Refn ... 101 100 100

AM. Sunattra ... 64 64 64

AM. Tool ... 45 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2

AM. Woolen pf ... 72 1/2 82 1/2 82 1/2

Anaconda ... 62 1/2 62 1/2 62 1/2

Aitchison pf ... 51 51 51

Atlantic Gulf ... 101 1/4 101 1/4 101 1/4

Baldwin Loco ... 59 1/2 58 1/2 58 1/2

Balt & Ohio ... 53 1/2 52 1/2 52 1/2

Balt & Ohio pf ... 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2

Beth Steel A ... 81 81 81

Beth Steel B ... 84 84 84

Bethel Corp ... 43 43 43

Cat Pet pf ... 37 37 37

Canadian Pa ... 139 1/2 135 1/2 135 1/2

Cam Wool pf ... 72 1/2 82 1/2 82 1/2

Cast Leather ... 66 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2

Cast Leather pf ... 103 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2

Chas. Ohio ... 53 1/2 53 1/2 53 1/2

Chas. & G. Com ... 73 73 73

Chi & Gt. L. Com ... 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2

Chic R. I. & Pd ... 20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2

Col. Fuel ... 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2

Consel Gas ... 36 1/2 36 1/2 36 1/2

Corn Products ... 84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2

Corn Products pf ... 91 91 91

Cookson Steel ... 55 1/2 55 1/2 55 1/2

Cuba-Cuba Sugar ... 51 51 51

Del & Hudson ... 109 109 109

Del & Hudson pf ... 120 120 120

Den & Rio G pf ... 93 93 93

Dels Secur Co ... 36 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2

Erie ... 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2

Erie 1st pf ... 26 1/2 26 1/2 26 1/2

Erie 2d pf ... 20 1/2 20 1/2 20 1/2

Gen. Motors ... 135 1/2 132 1/2 132 1/2

Gt. N. Ore ctf ... 49 49 49

Illinoian Cen ... 93 93 93

Int. Met. Com ... 81 81 81

Int. Mer. Marine ... 23 23 23

Int. Paper ... 28 28 28

Int. Paper pf ... 27 27 27

Int. Rail ... 11 11 11

Int. Steel ... 39 39 39

Int. Steel pf ... 44 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2

Int. Y. Air Brake ... 120 120 120

N. Y. Central ... 104 104 104

Nord. Pacific ... 85 85 85

North & West ... 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

North Pacific ... 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2

Pen. & Penn. ... 24 24 24

Penn. & Penn. pf ... 8 8 8

Lackawanna Steel ... 72 1/2 72 1/2 72 1/2

Louis & Nash ... 56 56 56

Louis & Nash pf ... 114 1/2 114 1/2 114 1/2

Massach. 1st ... 26 26 26

Maxwell 2nd ... 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2

Maxwell 3rd ... 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2

Met. Petroleum ... 84 1/2 84 1/2 84 1/2

Missouri Pa ... 23 23 23

Nat. Lead ... 44 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2

N. Y. Air Brake ... 120 120 120

TEXT OF COURT'S FINDING IN FOYE-STILES CASE

The full text of the supreme court's finding in the cases of Purchasing Agent Foye and City Treasurer Stiles against the mayor and municipal council, praying for reinstatement on the ground of illegal removal is as follows:

Andrew G. Stiles vs. James F. O'Donnell et al., Edward H. Foye vs. Samo.

Braley, J. It was held in Thomas vs. municipal council of Lowell, 227 Mass. 116, that the words, "under the laws regulating the civil service" as used in the city charter mean that the removal or suspension "for such cause as the city deems sufficient" or "an executive or administrative officer or head of a sub-department," the municipal council had the power to appoint, must be effected in the manner provided in St. 1904, c. 314, as amended by St. 1905, c. 243. The validity of the removal by the respondents of the petitioner Stiles from his office of city treasurer and collector of taxes, and of the petitioner Foye as purchasing agent for the city, which offices the council under St. 1911, c. 643, ss. 37, 38, had the power to fill, is therefore to be determined under the laws governing the civil service. The material portion of the vote of the council removing the treasurer reads as follows: "After due consideration of the testimony adduced at the hearing, and after it is found to appear that Andrew G. Stiles failed to exercise proper diligence in discharging the functions of his office. Therefore we find that such failure and neglect of duty is contrary to the good of the service." But as the record shows that no notice of the proposed action was ever given or copy furnished the petitioner, nothing specific in the order of removal gives a reasonable opportunity afforded him to prepare and present his defense as required by St. 1904, c. 314, St. 1905, c. 243, the order cannot be sustained. It is a nullity. Hill vs. mayor of Boston, 193 Mass. 568, 573; Latimer vs. Hunt, 193 Mass. 251, 264; McCrory vs. Emerson, 202 Mass. 35; Tucker vs. Bishop, 226 Mass. 475; Thompson vs. municipal council of Lowell, 227 Mass. 116. What has been said applies equally to the removal of the petitioner Foye, as no specifications of the reasons upon which the respondents proposed to take action appear in the order instituting his hearing. The statement in the order, that the council proposed to remove him from the office of purchasing agent for the good of the service, is not a compliance with St. 1904, c. 314, ss. 1, 2, as amended. Nor would the letter of the city solicitor to the petitioner's counsel, advising him of the intention of the council to institute proceedings at the hearing cure this radical defect. It is the municipal council, and not the city solicitor which is to furnish proper specifications, and this duty cannot be evaded or lawfully delegated. The final order also having provided that the petitioner "be removed for the good of the service" was ineffectual for reasons previously stated. The cases of Ayres v. Hatch, 175 Mass. 489; Logan v. Collins, 182 Mass. 43; O'Brien v. Cardigan, 220 Mass. 578, on which the respondents relied, are distinguishable, and very plainly distinguishable. In the first two cases the officials removed were not classified under the civil service, and the special acts under which action was taken did not require "the reading to be specified even as to writing as in the cases at bar, while in the last case no question was raised that the order denoting the petitioner from the rank of sergeant to

Ideal Campers. Friday eve. Associate.

FUNERAL NOTICES

AHEARN—The funeral of John Ahearn will take place Thursday morning at 8 o'clock from the chapel of James F. O'Donnell & Sons. A funeral mass will be sung at St. Patrick's church at 9 o'clock. Burial in St. Patrick's cemetery in charge of Undertakers James F. O'Donnell & Sons.

CLENE—The funeral of Michael J. Cline will take place on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock from the funeral parlors of Undertakers M. H. McDonough Sons. High mass of requiem will be sung at St. Peter's church at 9 o'clock. Burial will take place in St. Patrick's cemetery. Undertakers M. H. McDonough Sons in charge.

EVANS—The funeral of Miss Mary Evans will take place Thursday morning at 8.30 o'clock from the funeral parlors of James W. McKenna & Sons. High mass of requiem will be sung at St. Peter's church at 9 o'clock. Burial will take place in St. Patrick's cemetery. Undertakers M. H. McDonough Sons in charge.

MURPHY—The funeral of Patrick J. Murphy will take place from his late home, 792 Moody street, Thursday morning at 8.15. High mass of requiem will be sung at St. Columba's church at 9 o'clock. Interment will be in St. Patrick's cemetery. Undertaker Peter H. Savage.

WILLIAMS—The funeral of Savareo Rella will take place Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock from the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Rella, 154 South street. Burial will take place in St. Patrick's cemetery.

WILBER—The funeral of James Wilber will take place at 10 a.m. Saturday from his home, 10 West street, at 4 o'clock. His body will be sent to Oak River for burial in Oak Grove cemetery by Undertakers James F. O'Donnell & Sons.

FOR WOMEN WHO WORRY

Worry and "the blues" are usually linked together, and in many cases are due to some functional derangement which if not corrected may lead to more serious ailments. More outdoor life, sleep, water-drinking, and a few weeks' treatment with that good old-fashioned root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, will revitalize and strengthen the system and work wonders for any woman. If you are prone to worry and "the blues," try it.

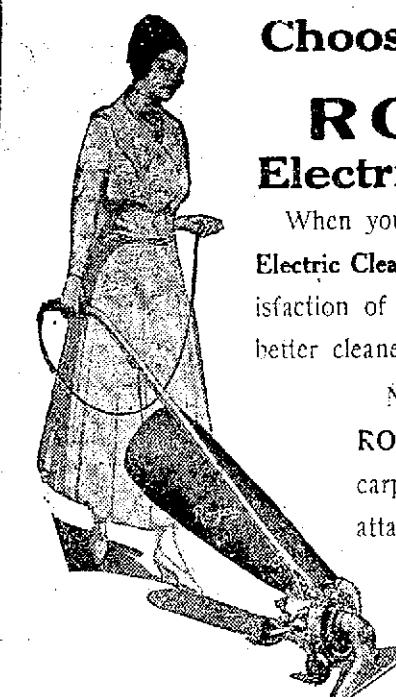
Removal Notice!
J. F. McMahon & Co.

HEATING and PLUMBING

Have Removed From Their Old Location, 403 Gorham Street, to Their Own Building at

51 UNION STREET

They are equipped to give a better service than ever to their patrons.



Choose the Best ROYAL Electric Cleaner

When you purchase a ROYAL Electric Cleaner you have the satisfaction of knowing there is no better cleaner made.

Not only will the ROYAL clean rugs and carpets but by using the attachments it will remove dust from any article of furniture in the home.

And the ROYAL costs no more in the long run than some less efficient, cheaply constructed machines as the extra service and durability it gives makes it easily worth more than you pay for it.

Free Demonstration

Easy Payments

Tel. 29-31
UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES AND THRIFT STAMPS
On Sale at the Cashier's Window

Market St.

NOTICE

All Wholesale Wrapping Paper and Paper Bag Dealers will close from 2 to 4 Thursday afternoon during the funeral of the late F. J. Fleming.

FIRST WOMAN MACHINISTS' UNION IN THE WORLD FORMED IN LOWELL, MASS.



KEEP FAMILY OF FIVE ON \$10 PER WEEK

The following appeal to women to join the sewing and cooking classes at the Vocational school was issued this morning by Supt. Fisher of the school:

Ladies, now is the time to do your summer sewing. Join the vocational classes now forming and learn how to make your own shirtwaists, skirts and dresses. There is time to buy a new gown and the cloths of the season to make a shirtwaist, or skirt and a dress. When the warm days come you will have these garments ready to wear and you will have saved the expense of buying them.

Housekeepers, in the cooking classes you will be furnished with menus and given instruction showing you how to provide food for a family of five at an expenditure of \$10 per week.

Pupils will be received for these classes and for the course in home nursing at the Vocational school in Common street and at the Greenhalge school Thursday and Friday evenings. For information relative to these classes telephone 5411.

Ideal Campers. Friday eve. Associate.

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Above, Lowell munitionettes of the women machinists' union, at a work bench; below, other union members sorting and inspecting cartridges for American Sammies.

Munitionettes, for that's the accepted title for the women who are employed in an munitions factory, in Lowell, have formed the first women's union in the metal industry.

This surprising band of young women, 2300 strong, is now part of the International Federation of Machinists and is known as Local 738. Its officers are all women and they are doing their work like experienced old campaigners.

Mrs. Alice Shea is THE woman behind these women. Mrs. Shea is a machine operator and works at the United States Cartridge Company's plant. Her husband is a union man.

"We started this thing for two reasons," Mrs. Shea explained.

"We are in direct competition with the men so we decided that we would organize so as to get the same treatment as the men and so as not to hurt the men. We don't intend to cause any suffering here in Lowell."

The girls in our union inspect work, gauge, sort and run presses, heading machines and drawing shell jackets. We are machine operators and are organized as specialists.

"Women are doing more now than nowadays and will continue to do so after the war so we thought we would come before it started to rain."

William Larkin, one of the I.A. of M. organizers, says: "The women came to us and asked us to help them organize. Most of them are the wives, daughters or brothers of union men."

"The women are here and are here to stick, so we just naturally opened the gates of the fold to them."

Women Machinists' Meet

The regular meeting of the union was held in Bagley hall last night. There was a large attendance and considerable business of importance was transacted. Beratofor only women employed by the U. S. Cartridge company belonged to the union and at last night's meeting women employees

held the committal prayers. Undertaker Peter H. Savage in charge of funeral arrangements.

SCANLON—The funeral of Patrick J. Scanlon took place this morning at 8.30 o'clock from his home, 26 North Franklin court, and was largely attended by sorrowing relatives and friends. The cortège proceeded to St. Patrick's church where at 9 o'clock a funeral mass was sung. Rev. Timothy Lalahan, the priest, was a profuse and beautiful floral tributes and of spiritual bouquets. The bearers were John Shanahan, Patrick Maloney and James Newton. At the grave Rev. Fr. Callahan read the committal prayers, and the burial was in St. Patrick's cemetery. The arrangements were in charge of Undertakers James F. O'Donnell & Sons.

SPENCER—The funeral of Miss Mary J. Spencer took place this morning at 8.30 o'clock from the home of her parents, Thomas H. and Mary Spencer, 212 Lincoln street. The funeral cortège then proceeded to the Sacred Heart church, where a high mass of requiem was sung at 9 o'clock by Rev. Fr. Bernard Fletcher, O.M.I. There were floral and spiritual offerings. The bearers were John Coughlin, William and Hugh Mullin, Charles Fitzpatrick, Joseph Clark and John Welch. Burial took place in the family lot in St. Patrick's cemetery where the committal prayers were read by Rev. Fr. Bernard Fletcher, O.M.I. Undertaker John F. Rogers in charge.

WHITEHORN—The funeral services of Rev. J. Whitman of Harvard were held in the St. Patrick's cemetery yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. Walter P. Whitney of the Centralville Methodist church, and there was singing by Miss Brulette. Arrangements were in charge of Undertakers Page of Ayer.

DEATHS

BAYSTON—Alexander Baystion, child of Alexander and Josephine Baystion of 449 Central street, died yesterday at the Lowell corporation hospital, aged 4 years, 3 months and 13 days.

RELLA—Savareo Rella, aged 1 year

